

FORWARD TO THE \$25,000 MARK BY TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

The DAILY WORKER Raises
the Standard for a Workers'
and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

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CANTONESE SWEEP TOWARDS SHANGHAI

**\$3,365 MUST BE RAISED MONDAY
AND TUESDAY TO REACH THE
\$25,000 MARK
FOR THE
KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND!**

Contributions to Nov. 20.....\$19,570.70
Contributions Nov. 22 (Monday)..... 598.00
Contributions Nov. 23 (Tuesday)..... 409.00
Contributions Nov. 24 (Wednesday)..... 505.78
Contributions Nov. 26 (Friday)..... 151.51
Contributions Nov. 27 (Saturday)..... 300.90

TOTAL to Nov. 27.....\$21,635.89

By C. E. RUTHENBERG, General Secretary
Workers (Communist) Party.

THE contributions to the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund must be boosted by \$3,365 on Monday and Tuesday in order to reach the half-way mark in raising the \$25,000 fund to Keep The DAILY WORKER.

The contributions received by The DAILY WORKER during the latter part of last week show a falling off in the work for the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund. \$1,500 was received during the first three days of the week and only \$500 for the last three days.

It seems that the supporters of The DAILY WORKER wished to give The DAILY WORKER something to be thankful for before Thanksgiving Day, and let up in their effort to boost the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund. The DAILY WORKER would have been more thankful if the returns for the week-end had kept up to the pace during the first three days of the week.

The DAILY WORKER is still in danger. The work of raising the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund has not gone forward fast enough to overcome the crisis against which The DAILY WORKER is struggling. The Keep The DAILY WORKER campaign has been under way for ten weeks. If the fund had been completed during these ten weeks The DAILY WORKER would have overcome the dangerous financial situation and had a reserve for the future. The fact that only \$21,635.89 was raised during these ten weeks has left The DAILY WORKER little better off than at the beginning of the campaign. A deficit during these ten weeks has used up the funds raised.

In order to pull The DAILY WORKER out of this situation the work of raising the balance of the \$25,000 fund must be taken up with greater energy. It is only if all the party members and supporters of The DAILY WORKER are mobilized for an intensive drive to raise the balance of the fund during the next months, that we can win the struggle to Keep The DAILY WORKER.

THUS far the Keep The DAILY WORKER campaign has been without organized support, except in two or three districts of the party. The prompt organization of Keep The DAILY WORKER committees in every unit of the party and the greatest activities of these committees to organize support for and collect the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund is the requirement of the hour.

WE MUST COMPLETE THE \$25,000 FUND TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

WE MUST IMMEDIATELY ORGANIZE THE FULL STRENGTH OF THE PARTY FOR THE WORK OF RAISING THE BALANCE OF THE FUND.

WE MUST SEE THAT EVERY MEMBER OF THE PARTY RAISES THE \$5.00 QUOTA HE HAS BEEN ASSESSED TO RAISE FOR THE KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND.

THESE ARE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER AS THE VOICE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS' MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Current Events
By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

AN Anglo-German coal war is prophesied by the Westminster Gazette. In fact the war is on now. While the British capitalists were burning up money to defeat the miners the German coal owners were busy capturing British coal markets. They intend to keep them. This is how wars are bred. The British capitalists will soon learn that the luxury of defeating the miners was a costly one.

HAD the workers of other countries supported the British miners as the Soviet workers did, the British mine strike would have smashed the coal owners and world labor would be immensely strengthened. As it is the miners suffered defeat and capitalists all over the world will take the defeat as a suggestion to cut wages. Already in the non-union mine fields of the United States the employers have announced that the finish of the British strike forces them to reduce wages. There you are! Even from the pure bread and butter standpoint international solidarity is a paying proposition.

A BRITISH publishing firm got out a book alleged to be written by a retired diplomat. It contained intimate pictures of prominent statesmen and also of British royalty. The author states that while British armies were being pushed to the channel by the Germans, British statesmen were indulging in debaucheries in

(Continued on page 2)

CLOAKMAKERS OF N. Y. DENOUNCE RIGHT WINGERS

General Strike Committee Issues Defy

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The general strike committee of the Cloak and Dress Makers' Union of New York has issued an official statement which answers the attacks of the right wing Jewish Daily Forward and its satellites in the needle trade unions with regard to the settlement just concluded by the cloakmakers after 19 weeks of struggle with the bosses.

The statement begins by pointing to the chains that were forged on the membership by the former right wing administration of the New York Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the international officials of that union by allowing a state body, known as the governor's commission, to decide on wage and condition terms for the cloakmakers.

The struggle of the 40,000 strikers in New York was as much a fight against compulsory arbitration as represented by the governor's commission as it was for better working conditions and higher wages. The strike, in addition to other gains referred to in the statement, freed the cloak-

(Continued on page 3)

HUGE MEETING LAUDS FIGHT ON FRAME-UP

**"Sacco and Vanzetti
Must Not Die!"**

A slender figure speaking in the monotonous singsong which is the Chinese language to the American ear, brought to the 3,000 workers assembled in Ashland Auditorium Friday night under auspices of the Chicago conference to protest the legal murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, the greeting and pledge of support of 250,000 workers and peasants organized behind the Canton (Kuomintang) government.

Sze Toa Chan, minister of education of the Canton government, in the United States on an official mission, personifying at this great working class meeting the second greatest mass force in the world today, speaking in the name of a government which is the mighty arm of the Chinese liberation movement that already has restored three-fifths of China to its people after wresting it from the world's imperialists, was living proof, given in a dramatic form that the labor movement experiences too seldom, of the globe-encompassing sweep of the movement represented by the International Labor Defense.

Perfect quiet, in which one could hear only the words of the speaker and the breathing of one's seatmate, broken finally by the stormiest burst of applause of the evening, was evidence furnished by the audience that without anything other than the simple sentences of Sze Toa Chan it had sensed the tremendous importance to labor of the things he said and represented.

Flynn Outlines Program.
Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, national chairman of the International Labor Defense, probably the most brilliant and convincing woman speaker in America, following Sze Toa Chan, took the enthusiasm of the audience and gave it concrete expression. She brought greetings from the meeting of 13,000 workers in Madison Square Garden, organized by the New York Sacco-Vanzetti conference as well as greetings from Sacco and Vanzetti.

"Liberty or Death!"
"Sacco and Vanzetti," she said, "have refused to appeal for a commutation of their death sentence to life imprisonment. They realize that they are no longer individuals but that they have come to symbolize the martyrdom of the masses. They say now, after six and one-half years of incredible suffering, always in the shadow of the electric chair, 'give us liberty or give us death!'"

"They know that their deaths at the hands of the state of Massachusetts will be something of far more importance than the death of two Italian workers. It will be the American labor movement that will go to the electric chair together with Sacco and Vanzetti."

National Conference Endorsed.
Elizabeth Gurley Flynn outlined the plans for a national Sacco-Vanzetti conference to coincide with the ruling of the Massachusetts supreme court on the new appeal which, she said, "we know now will simply uphold the decision of Judge Thayer so that the face of the state courts can be saved."
"Sacco and Vanzetti must not die but only labor can save them," the speaker concluded, and the applause (Continued on page 2)

The November Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers Party

In today's issue of The DAILY WORKER we publish the second of a series of articles by C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party on the resolution and discussions of the Central Committee during its sessions November 10, 11, and 12. These articles should be read by every member of the Workers (Communist) Party and those who are sympathetic to the building of a revolutionary workers' movement in the United States. The articles by Comrade Ruthenberg which started in last Saturday's issue are as follows:

1. The Opportunities for Building the Revolutionary Movement.
2. The Achievements of the Workers (Communist) Party.
3. Organization of the Unorganized and the Work in the Trade Unions.
4. A Labor Party in the 1928 Elections.
5. The Reorganization of the Party—A New-Weapon for the Revolutionary Movement.
6. How to Strengthen the Party.

JAPANESE WHO KILLED SOCIALIST WOMAN AND CHILD, IS OUT OF JAIL

(Special to The Daily Worker)
TOKYO, Nov. 28.—After serving but three years of the very lenient sentence of seven and a half years, Captain Amakasu is free. His crime was that of strangling to death, just after the earthquake of 1923, a socialist, his woman companion, and the woman's ten-year-old nephew. He left the prison in disguise, fearing vengeance. His plea in defense at the time of his trial was that he felt it his duty to kill the socialist and his companion, and that he then killed the child as being a witness to the first crime. Captain Amakasu, it is reliably reported, has never heard of the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

1,400 MINERS ON STRIKE IN WILKES-BARRE

**Company Refuses to
Adjust Grievances**

By a Worker Correspondent.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Nov. 28.—Fourteen hundred miners at the Prospect and Henry mines of the Lehigh Valley Coal company have gone on strike following refusal of the company to adjust grievances arising out of the loading of coal cars. The workers have been docked from two to three cars of coal a week because of the method of loading required by the company.

The miners demand that topping of loaded cars be six inches from the face, instead of at the breaker, a practice which now allows much coal to fall off the cars, for which the workers receive no pay.

Refuse to Meet Committee.

When the company refused to meet the local union's grievance committee the strike was called. The company officials declared they would meet only with Rinaldo Cappellini, President of District No. 1, United Mine Workers. Cappellini was invited by the local union to attend the special meeting, and after promising to attend failed to show up.

Cappellini Denounced.

Cappellini's action and the declaration of the company that they would meet Cappellini is causing feeling to run high here against the district president. He is charged with being more friendly to the company than to the unionists.

The local union officials declare the men will remain on strike until their demands are met and the local committee recognized.

FINNISH GOVERNMENT IS FORCED TO RESIGN OVER MILITARY IRREGULARITIES

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, Nov. 28.—Premier Kallio and the Finnish government have resigned, following a defeat in the diet on a no-confidence motion concerning alleged irregularities in the Finnish army, according to a Central News dispatch from Stockholm.

The Passaic Textile Mill Owners Can Be Beaten

THE mill owners of Passaic, undoubtedly with the advice and aid of their agents in the labor movement, are making strenuous efforts to settle the strike without conceding the right to organize to the great majority of the workers.

We are in possession of information that today the Botany mill will post notices of a ten per cent increase in wages.

Other information which is in line with recent attempts to make a settlement on the basis of organization of skilled workers such as loomfixers and spinners in the Botany mills, leaving the unskilled workers who are the majority of the strikers out of consideration, points conclusively to an extremely unhealthy condition in the official conduct of the strike.

This policy, which would amount in practice to the creation of a separate local union of the United Textile Workers, composed of skilled strikebreakers now in the mills, means to demoralize the strike completely, drive a wedge between skilled and unskilled and to sacrifice the unskilled workers who have been the backbone of the strike, for a union which could be nothing more than a company union from the start.

The offer of a ten per cent increase by the Botany (whose advertisement, by the way, is still carried by the official organ of the U. T. W. and the American Federationist) is an indication that the mill owners have weakened and with the improvement in business conditions in the textile industry, they want their working forces back in the mills.

But they are not yet willing to concede the right to organize and guarantee no discrimination against strikers.

The task of the U. T. W. officials in charge of the strike is to explain this to the workers, start a new offensive against the millowners by intensifying and extending the strike, and put forward the demands mentioned above.

It is necessary to strengthen the strike lines, see that no stampe into the mills takes place on the part of workers who after ten months of struggle may be fooled by the ten per cent increase into believing in the good intentions of the textile capitalists.

The Passaic strike can be won if the U. T. W. leadership will put forward a militant program and set in motion energetically in the whole labor movement the relief machinery which can bring in the money and supplies necessary if it is used to its capacity with full official support.

Above all there must be no desertion of the mass of unskilled textile workers whose struggle has made a new and glorious chapter in American labor history.

Let there be an end to the playing of politics in the ranks of the two capitalist parties in Washington, let President Green of the American Federation of Labor and President McMahon of the United Textile Workers come to the Passaic battlefield, pledge the full support of the trade union movement to a mass meeting of the strikers, carry out this pledge in letter and spirit, and the strike will be won.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES IN FIGHT FOR SUPREMACY BALK CAPITALIST STABILIZATION

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 28.—"Two important obstacles to the stabilization of world capitalism are the antagonistic fight for world supremacy between the United States and Great Britain and the decomposition of the British Empire," said M. N. Roy, delegate from the Communist Party of India to the enlarged session of the executive committee of the Communist International.

Roy declared that the imperial conference just concluded in London was unable to solve the difficulties attendant upon the adjustment of internal imperial relations and that the English bourgeoisie were forced to make concessions to the dominions on the question of their independence. In the colonies, India and Egypt, other new conflicts of interest are looming.

The essential element, said Roy, of the revolutionary situation is the world fact that the growth of these imperialist weaknesses and rivalries between imperialist nations result in international wars that force civil war in all capitalist countries.

Willie Gallacher, of England, was chairman during the session when Roy spoke.

Fila (Austria), continuing the debate on the reports of Bukharin and Kuusinen (report of opening appeared (Continued on page 6)

EIGHT WORKERS ARE ON JURY THAT WILL DECIDE TEAPOT DOME OIL CASE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Eight of the "twelve good men and true" who will decide the fate of Albert B. Fall and Edward Doheny in the Teapot Dome case are workers. Half of the jurors are less than 30 years old.

The jurors are: Clinton Carver, 26, electrician; Henry D. Byers, 24, express man; George B. Cobb, 29, railway clerk; Herbert A. Via, 41, cigar store clerk; Wingfield Martin, 23, clerk; Steven Vermillion, 23, clerk; Christian Vogel, 44, restaurant steward; Chester F. Parker, 40, salesman; Henry J. Briggs, 38, architect; Vernon Snow, 30, artist; Alfonso E. Parker, 43, merchant.

Use your brains and your pen to aid the workers in the class struggle.

REVOLUTIONISTS IN DRIVE DOWN YANGTZE VALLEY

**Anuwei Province Fled
by Sun's Troops**

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HANKOW, Nov. 28.—Another victory has been added to the achievements of the Canton revolutionary army in its march down the Yangtze Kian river valley toward Shanghai, the present military objective of the young General Chiang Kai Shek. Anking, capital of Anuwei Province, was abandoned by Marshal Sun Chuan Fang and adds another large stretch of former militarist-controlled territory to the increasing jurisdiction of the Canton republican government, soon to be moved to Wuchang.

After weeks of effort to halt the advance of the Cantonese down the Yangtze between Kiukiang and Anking, Sun's troops duplicated the route which was the lot of Wu Pei Fu when he was forced to abandon the great centers of Hankow and Wuchang. Shanghai is now in the range of operation of the Cantonese armies and its fall is confidently expected by the revolutionary general staff.

Food Problem for Foreigners.

HANKOW, Nov. 28.—The long continued strike of workers in Shanghai directed against foreign domination and which has seriously handicapped the continuance of foreign concessions along the sea coast, have spread up the Yangtze valley to Hankow and Wuchang and now perilously threaten the foreign quarters in both these latter cities with having to move out. The chief difficulty of maintaining these concessions in the face of the strikes is the problem of food and servants.

Commerce Chamber Meets.

In Hankow, the executive committee of the American Chamber of Commerce met with the United States Consul General Frank P. Lockhart and Rear-Admiral Henry H. Hough, commander of the Yangtze patrol to devise means of continuing the food supply to the foreign concession cut off by the strike of food-handlers and servants. A meeting of British business men expressed doubt as to their ability to hold out against the inability to procure supplies.

The British decided upon sending appeals to Shanghai for food and to establish a community food store. But even these plans are rendered doubtful of execution by the military campaign of the Cantonese down the (Continued on page 2)

Duluth Labor Acts for Iron Miners, Victims of Disaster

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 28.—The frequently recurring disasters in the iron mines of Minnesota and Michigan has moved the Duluth Trades and Labor Assembly to action. A resolution passed by the head-of-the-lakes city labor body condemns the innumerable mine accidents as preventable and charges the death of hundreds of miners to the negligence of the iron companies, most of them subsidiary to the United States Steel Corporation.

The resolution makes particular reference to the unjust settlement made by the Oliver Mine Co. to the men who were employed for 131 hours in the Pabst mine in Ironwood, Mich. It supports the move made by a group of Ironwood sympathizers, among whom are lawyers and newspaper men for a federal investigation, and petitions Minnesota senators and congressmen to bring the matter to the attention of Washington authorities.

NINETEEN BANKS IN TWO COUNTIES OF IOWA CLOSE DOORS IN ONE DAY; DEPOSITORS WILL LOSE MILLIONS

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 28.—Nineteen banks in Kossuth and Palo Alto counties did not open for business Friday, the state banking department announced.

The closed institutions include state, national and private institutions. No official estimate of the amount of money on deposit in the closed institutions was available today, but unofficial estimates placed the amount in the millions.

The closing of the banks, according to reports to the state banking department, was the result of a concerted action on the part of bankers in the two counties. It is stated that the action is purely local.

SHEFFIELD GOES TO STAGE BREAK, MEXICAN CHARGE

Wall St. Envoy Lands in Capital

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MEXICO CITY, Nov. 28.—Ambassador James Sheffield has returned to Mexico for the purpose of being able to stage a dramatic diplomatic departure when the crisis between the United States and Mexico is precipitated by the operation of the oil and land laws for the first time on January 1, is the opinion in political circles here.

Only a minor attaché of the Mexican foreign office was at the train to greet the ambassador when he arrived here and went, accompanied by the American staff, directly to the U. S. embassy building. He announced he would make the usual formal call at the Mexican foreign office and would ask for an audience with President Calles.

Fights For Bosses.
Aside from the questions of the oil laws and the Nicaraguan dispute, Sheffield is expected to bring up the matter of new labor regulations contained in a bill before the senate. American contractors and employers have protested against the "preference to labor" shown by the bill which has already passed the chamber of deputies and now waits confirmation in the senate.

Sheffield announced that he had not new notes with him from Washington. But it is expected he will enter into immediate conversations with the Calles government concerning the oil and land laws. He is faced with a complicated situation with regard to the stand of the United States on the oil laws due to the fact that some large foreign oil companies have already registered their willingness to take out concessions in place of their title deeds as provided for in the legislation on the subject.

British Companies Sign.
Two big companies controlled by the Royal Dutch Shell group, El Aguila and La Corona, are reliably reported to have applied for the fifty-year concessions demanded by Mexican law to replace the fee simple titles of ownership now held. This is expected to make the situation of the large American companies, notably Standard Oil, somewhat embarrassing. The latter have declared their intention of not applying for concessions. According to the law, companies not registering their willingness to take the 50-year concession arrangement in place of the titles they now hold, run the risk of having their properties denounced and taken over by the state.

London Plays Game.
The move of the British companies is taken as a thrust at their American competitors whose operations are likely to be suspended after December 31, because of the stand they have taken. British interests in Mexico, it must be understood, are no more friendly to the oil laws than the Wall Street interests. But the rivalry between them is sharp and the American companies' holdings are much larger and have offered keen competition to the British. British diplomacy appears to be playing a game of its own while Wall Street is forcing an open fight which is expected to find its echo in the recall of Sheffield when the first denouncement takes place subsequent to Jan. first.

MAINE MESS IS WORRISOME TO G. O. P. LEADERS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Charges of corruption against Arthur R. Gould, republican candidate for the United States senate to be elected Monday in Maine, normally a republican state, are worrying republican leaders here. If Gould is defeated it will be a severe blow to the republicans as Maine is always declared to be the "barometer state." And if Gould is elected, it will mean a slush fund investigation by the senate, which is equally as displeasing. So the G. O. P. leaders here see no relief in the situation.

Effects Senate Vote.
The election in Maine is doubly important because of the present alignment in the senate of parties, where the voting strength of the two old line parties is about equal.

Gould is charged with spending too much money for campaign expenses. He was cleared of the charge by the Maine election commission, but the stigma remains and may contribute to his defeat. However, he must still face a senate investigation. Fulton J. Redman, is his democratic opponent. He is known to have the support of the Ku Klux Klan.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal.—(FP)—Twelve members were added to the Bakery Worker local in Santa Barbara when it signed the Diehl and National bakeries.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

Italian Strikers Are Fined

GALLARATE, Italy, Nov. 28.—The dictator's new law against strikes was applied here for the first time when eighty-one clothing workers who had stopped work were fined \$5.25 each.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from page 1.)

London. King George was pictured as a good-natured drunk who hated his job but preferred the king business to digging potatoes. The reference to royalty angered the British ruling classes with the result that the publisher was forced to withdraw the book from circulation and the author is lucky if he does not go to jail. This is democratic Britain for you!

THE battle over the annulment of the Duke of Marlborough's marriage to Consuelo Vanderbilt continues. It looks like a first class factional fight. The pope seems to think that this is the sixteenth century and does not recognize the legality of any marriage that is not solemnized to the tune of holy water and a goodly check. Since the Vanderbilt-Marlborough marriage was clinched in an episcopal church, episcopal clergymen are angry with the pope for having intervened. This hurts business. If an episcopal clergyman cannot give a satisfactory guarantee that a marriage solemnized in that church can stand up in court, business is liable to fall off and the old feed bag is liable to get slack.

BRITISH and Dutch oil companies operating in Mexico have decided to comply with the laws of that country governing such properties. This leaves "Nervous Nell" Kellogg, our sassy secretary of state, holding the sack. "Nell" was quite saucy last week, but it is quite likely that he will soon be muzzled and put in a cage unless our rulers are gone crazy. Mexico did not seem to be terribly frightened at Kellogg's threats. And the fact that practically all of Latin America showed sympathy for Mexico's position does not remove the suspicion that there is nothing back of Kellogg's eyes except a vacant lot.

KING FERDINAND of Roumania is doomed, we hear, and so is the capitalist system in that country. The queen is hurrying back to save something out of the wreckage. Marie is now completely forgotten and the

American nobles that were scratching each others' eyes out for the privilege of waiting on her are back at their counters selling their butter and eggs, over their malt and hops or whatever they make a living on. It was a good show while it lasted, but the next time Marie comes here—it she ever comes again—it may be to solicit a job slinging hash in a hot dog factory.

SIX Joliet convicts must swing on the gallows for killing a deputy warden. The boys had no money and were foolish to take chances. Had they plenty of dough they could hire clever lawyers that could make a jury develop apinal shivers and deliver a "not guilty" verdict. Here is still more proof that poverty is the greatest crime in the world.

FLORIDA real estate companies are going down like pluninets. They are falling for millions of dollars. Those who expected to get rich got ruined in less time. The real estate burglars will save something out of the wreckage. Gone are the full-page advertisements touting the beauties of Florida. Even Arthur Brisbane is devoting his column almost completely to boosting airplanes, Los Angeles and Calvin Coolidge. America is the land of opportunity as thousands of suckers find out to their cost every year.

REPRESENTATIVE BOYLAN of New York, a Tammany ignoramus, feels that Mexico is drifting towards Communism and wants the government to break off diplomatic relations with our southern neighbor, "until Mexico amends her constitution of 1917." What happened to the theory of "self-determination" formulated by Woodrow Wilson? And Mr. Boylan is alleged to have expressed sympathy with the Irish struggle for independence, though the Irish also were accused of being inclined towards Bolshevism. Mr. Boylan is simply angling for a good Wall Street job by proving his loyalty to the House of Morgan.

SOVIET UNION MAKES CHANGES IN STATE POSTS

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 28.—The death of Leonid Krassin is expected to be the occasion for considerable reshuffling of domestic and foreign posts in the Soviet Union. It is believed that George Sokolnikov, former commissar of finance and a leader in the opposition in the Communist Party, will succeed Krassin.

Others mentioned in this connection are Maxim Litvinov, acting commissar of foreign affairs; Simeon Aralov, and Boris Stomoniakov, both members of the foreign affairs presidium.

Zinoviev Placed.
Gregory Zinoviev, whose resignation as chairman of the Communist International, has recently been accepted, is in line for the post of member of the presidium of the state planning commission, replacing Adolf Joffe. Leo Kamenev, associated with Zinoviev in the opposition group that was defeated at the last congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, will be appointed ambassador to Italy in place of Platon Kerjenshev, the present incumbent.

M. Lashevitch, formerly assistant commissar of war and navy has been made assistant manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway, while G. Ptakov, former vice-chairman of the supreme economic council is slated for work in Amtorg, the Soviet state trading organization in the United States.

Pavel Ankeev is to replace Yakov Yanason as trade commissioner to Japan and Joseph Erlender is to take Akim Nikolaev's place as commissioner to Norway.

Passaic Strike Shows Autocracy in America, Holmes Tells Forum

John Haynes Holmes, in speaking on the Passaic strike at the Chicago Forum Sunday, declared that the strike revealed that America is endangered by an autocracy of industrialists, just as the old world suffered from autocrats.

Holmes declared that the workers of the United States should form a Labor Party of their own, similar to that of Great Britain, in order that social evils be eradicated.

The speaker gave a vivid picture of the strike, presenting factors which led up to it. He praised Albert Weissbord, the leader, highly. He also severely condemned the American Federation of Labor for its attitude on the strike and for its failure to organize the textile workers.

DE VALERA HINTS AT REVOLUTION IN IRELAND IF PEACEFUL MEANS FAIL

(Special to The Daily Worker)
DUBLIN, Nov. 28.—Eamon De Valera, leader of the republican party, broke out in a defiant speech here this afternoon, which many interpreted as threatening a new revolution.

"Ireland is in a dilemma," said De Valera. "If the road of national evolution is barred, then the road of revolution will reopen. The question of majority rule and minority right will again be fought out in blood."

Huge Meeting Gives Support to Fight for Sacco and Vanzetti

(Continued from page 1.)
was an eloquent testimonial, that in endorsing the resolution read by Anton Johannsen, chairman of the meeting, pledging full support to the Sacco-Vanzetti campaign, the audience had meant what it said.

John Fitzpatrick pledges support. John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, read the various actions of the American Federation of Labor in support of a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti, welcomed the united support of which the meeting was evidence and pledged the Chicago trade union movement to the campaign.

Clayton Morrison, editor of the Christian Century, made an eloquent and scholarly address in which he reviewed the legal history of the case. He stated that he regretted the failure of the churches to take a more active part in the campaign to secure justice for Sacco and Vanzetti and congratulated the workers on their determined efforts to prevent their murder without a new trial.

Vincenzo Vacerra, representing the Anti-Fascist Alliance, made an able address in Italian, comparing the persecution of Sacco and Vanzetti with the tactics of Mussolini.

Ovation for Communist Message.
Letters pledging support for the Sacco-Vanzetti campaign were read from many labor, fraternal and political organizations among them being one from C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party which evoked tremendous applause from the audience.

A collection was taken up to finance the work of the Chicago Sacco-Vanzetti conference and a generous response was made.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, routed under the auspices of the International Labor Defense, left Chicago after the meeting for a two months' tour during which she will make every large city in America, hold mass meetings and do organization work for the Sacco-Vanzetti national conference.

THIRD DEGREE OF NEW JERSEY STRIKERS TOLD

Defense Organizations Set Forth the Facts

By HOLLACE RANDSELL, Federated Press

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 28.—(FP)—Accusations against the police of the Passaic textile district, starting to appear in a pamphlet soon to be issued by the joint committee for Passaic defense.

This committee, organized jointly by the American Civil Liberties Union and the International Labor Defense, has just announced the beginning of a national campaign for the defense of the prisoners of the Passaic strike.

Since the week of September 21 there have been held in the Passaic and Bergen county jails eleven men, arrested on charges arising out of the strike. Six of the men, all married and under 35 years of age, are in the ancient Passaic county jail in Paterson under \$210,000 bail. The other five, two of them boys 18 and 21, are in Hackensack jail, of Bergen county, under \$80,000.

Rough Handling.
Statements of these eleven men, made in jail to their counsel and to officials from union headquarters, and printed in the committee's pamphlet, describe the third degree treatment given to the men by the police.

Paul Ozick, an active member of the union and a leader on the Forstmann and Huffman mills picket line, before his arrest, is quoted as saying: "The detectives jumped on me, kicked me any place they could, punched, blackjacked and pummelled me until I was weak and dizzy. Then they gave me a paper to sign. They told me if I would not sign they would beat me up worse. I signed, but I cannot read or write English, so I do not know what I signed."

William Skiera, the shy, inoffensive father of five children, related his experience in these words:

"They took me into a little room in the police station and started to ask questions, and every time I answered, they said I lied, and struck me in the face, knocking out two of my teeth and bruising my face and body with blows and kicks. After a few minutes of this treatment, I don't remember anything."

Cripple Striker.
The story of how young Tony Pochino, once jolly and good-looking, had his nose smashed and his hearing impaired is told by Pochino's strike companions in jail. He, himself, they say, has been a little "queer" ever since the beatings. Pochino was used by the police as a sample for the other prisoners of what would be done to them, if they didn't say yes when the police demanded.

Charles Current, not a striker himself, but unlucky enough to have a cousin who is, gives this account: "In the police station, detectives punched me and kicked me anywhere they could. They did not care what they did. I was beaten up three times. I do not remember anything after that. I don't know what happened then. I did not care what happened to me. I was in this dazed condition for four days."

80 Cases Pending.
The campaign started by the joint committee for Passaic defense will raise funds not only for these 11 prisoners, but also for the 80 other cases now pending on appeal, among them the case of Albert Welsbord, former strike leader, now out on \$30,000 bail. It will also care for minor arrests which come up daily, and which are a big drain on the union treasury. To date there have been 80 arrests, and \$27,063 paid out in fines.

Contributions for the defense of the 11 prisoners, and others arrested in the textile strike, should be sent to the headquarters of the joint committee for Passaic defense, Room 14, 743 Main Avenue, Passaic, N. J. Hollace Randsell secretary.

Denies Federal Power to Control Production of Oil and Gas in U. S.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—John H. Brennan, chief counsel for the Barnsdall Oil corporation, denies the power of the federal government to exercise control over the production of oil and gas under the interstate commerce clause of the constitution. Brennan made this statement following the announcement by Secretary of Commerce Hoover that the anti-trust laws should be amended to allow oil companies to combine in order to "preserve" resources in times of overproduction.

Brennan says such an amendment is not necessary, as the government has nothing to say in the matter, anyway. He contends that the states alone have jurisdiction, and oil production is not a matter for interstate commerce.

Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?

Leonid Krassin, Soviet Diplomat, Able Soldier of Social Revolution

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

LEONID Borisovich Krassin is dead. Fourteen days of mourning have been declared throughout the Union of Soviet Republics. Thus does the revolution do honor to one of its Bolshevik soldiers.

Krassin died in London, on the field of battle of Soviet diplomacy, where he had helped achieve one of the big "peace" triumphs of the Workers' Republic, the forcing of the proud British empire into the Anglo-Russian trade treaty and the recognition of the Soviet Union.

When the social revolution, born in Russia, failed to spread immediately to other lands, the workers' victory had need of such men as Krassin to meet with the diplomatic agents of the capitalist nations. Soviet diplomacy has been charged by the profit world with trying to compromise Communism, with trying to pave the way for the return of capitalism to Russia. This will no doubt be the theme of the capitalist editorial writers in commenting on Krassin's death. It is well, therefore, to quote Krassin's own views on this subject. He said:

"As we recede from wartime conditions and advance toward reconstruction and peace, we proceed toward a business-like adaptation of our methods to those of real life. WE CALL IT NEITHER GOING TO THE RIGHT NOR TO THE LEFT. Whatever reports we may receive here, I am sure that Lenin will never abandon his Communist principles, but as he is a practical man with a practical mind, he may decide in one matter or another to take a practical course with regard to present-day conditions."

Thus Krassin sets forth the task of the Soviet diplomat, who, thru carrying on relations with capitalist nations abroad, does everything possible to strengthen workers' rule at home.

It was the late Samuel Gompers, as head of the American Federation of Labor, in conducting his attacks against the Soviet Union, who quoted Krassin, and thus paid tribute to him, to show that the Soviet Union was not being swayed away from the path toward Communism in its dealings with enemy capitalist countries. Gompers, loyal defender of capitalism, issued his "warning" to the Wall Street government at Washington, in his ceaseless struggle to prevent American recognition of the Soviet Union. President William Green, his successor, continues the campaign.

Krassin was always close to Lenin. It was in an article published in May, 1924, in the "Soviet Russia Pictorial" that Krassin pointed out Lenin's attitude on the foreign trade monopoly and concessions under the new economic policy. Krassin wrote:

"With the extension of the new economic policy and the growth of Russian exports of raw materials, a new danger arose. Growing private enterprise in Russia clamored for removal of the state monopoly of foreign trade. The pressure of capitalist interests abroad was in the same direction. The position became very dangerous, and to whom would one turn if not to Vladimir Ilyich.

"Vladimir Ilyich resumed the chairmanship of the Council of People's Commissars in October, 1922, but he was still ill. Also he was confined to his room, he insisted on seeing me. When I had discussed the whole dangerous position, he said in a serious tone, 'We must act.' From that moment I felt that the foreign trade monopoly was saved. He himself studied all the material and wrote a letter giving his views, in the course of which he said:

"The question is this—is the foreign trade commissariat to work in the interests of the 'Nepmen,' or is it to work in the interests of the proletarian state? This is the important question which must be considered by the party congress."

"We foresaw that if export of raw materials was permitted, there would appear in the villages the worst of exploiters, the speculative purchaser acting as an agent of foreign capital. Our opponents pointed out that we allowed the entrance of foreign capital in the form of concessions. Lenin answered:

"No such results follow from the concessions, where we not only control the territory but also hold in our hands the trade in the articles which are the subject of the concessions."

It is necessary to emphasize this adamant attitude of Soviet rule toward world capitalism, on the occasion of Krassin's death, since the whole propaganda of the enemy press has been directed toward spreading the poison that Soviet diplomacy is some form of Machiavellian deception, that really works

against the revolution and in favor of capitalism. Krassin's whole career as a Soviet diplomat gives the lie to this propaganda. Soviet diplomacy is revealed "instead as one of the necessary factors in developing the social revolution and strengthening it in that part of the world, where it has already gained a foothold, while capitalism prevails as an enemy force elsewhere."

Krassin joined the revolution in 1911 while still a student. He was arrested while an undergraduate at the St. Petersburg Technical School and was sent to Siberia. Much of his time thereafter was spent between jail and exile. The triumph of the Bolshevik revolution in 1917 found him in Moscow as engineer for a large concern. He immediately associated himself with Lenin in helping to create the Soviet government.

He accompanied Lenin and Trotsky when they went to Brest-Litovsk to negotiate the peace treaty with Germany. He became food commissar for the Red Army.

As early as May, 1918, the Swedish legation at Petrograd (now Leningrad), began looking for trade with Russia. Later, in 1920, Krassin signed a private treaty with a Swedish Exporters' Association. Similarly the Danish government was active in seeking trade in 1918, and in April, 1920, a private agreement was drawn up at Copenhagen between Krassin and Danish banking and industrial elements. In 1922, Krassin was elected a member of the central executive committee of the All-Russian Soviet Congress.

Krassin was a member of the Soviet delegation at the Genoa conference, in April, 1922, during which the important Rapallo treaty was concluded with Germany. Other members of the delegation were Chicherin, Litvinov, Joffe, Vorovsky and Rakovsky. Chicherin is now commissar of foreign affairs, with Litvinov closely associated with him. Joffe is in Japan and Rakovsky in Paris. Vorovsky was assassinated in Switzerland during the Geneva conference, in which the Soviet Union had been invited to participate.

It was also as Soviet commissar of foreign trade and commerce that Krassin worked to break down the capitalist blockade against the Soviet Union. He visited the various capitals of Europe opening trade negotiations. He became the Soviet ambassador to Paris and later changed places with Rakovsky at London.

The role of a Soviet diplomat in London has been a difficult one. Forged copies of Communist newspapers in the Soviet Union and forged "Zinoviev letters" as instruments of anti-Soviet propaganda, continuous complaints against "Bolshevik propaganda" in India and other treasured British colonial possessions, and lastly the bitter complaint of the millions of dollars of strike relief sent by the workers of the Soviet Union in aid of the British miners' struggle, have kept the relations of Moscow and London continuously before the workers of the world.

Concerning the results of this clash of rising Communism with disintegrating capitalism, we have but to quote again from an attack by Gompers on Krassin, in which the American "labor lieutenant of capitalism" declared:

"There can be no doubt that the Soviet-British trade agreement was a tremendous victory for Soviet prestige, both in Russia and in every country of the world."

Soviet diplomacy is a strong weapon in the armory of the social revolution. Krassin knew how to wield that weapon as an able soldier of the social revolution.

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

Pauline Tomljanovich

CROSBY, Minn., Nov. 28.—Pauline Tomljanovich, wife of Anton Tomljanovich and a mother of three young children, died of consumption Oct. 15, when 28 years old, in the prime of life.

Comrade Pauline Tomljanovich was an enthusiastic reader of The RADNIK, The DAILY WORKER and The WORKERS MONTHLY. She educated her children in the spirit of Communism. Long live Communism among us! Thanks to all who were present at the burial: To her sister and brother-in-law Udovich, from Chisholm, Minn.; to Mr. and Mrs. Korack; to her sister V. Korack, and all her friends. Thanks to comrades Mr. and Mrs. Prppich, who were visiting her to the last minute of her life.

We mourn you, dear wife, mother and comrade of the workingclass! Your work remains with us! We do not forget you!

In grief remain your husband; your daughter Helen, 7 years old; your son, Edward John, 5 years old; and daughter, Virginia May, 3 years old.

MATT. TOMLIANOVICH.

14 ARRESTED BY BRITISH, HANDED TO MILITARISTS

Chinese Students Face Murder by War Lords

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)
From Intl. Press Correspondence
BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The Berlin bureau of International Press Correspondence has just received the following telegram from Peking:

The People's Tribune carries a front page story in its issue of Saturday telling of the arrest by British police in the British concession at Tientsin of fourteen young students all members of the Kuomintang. Following instructions from the British Embassy in Peking, the students were handed over to the Chinese militarists. This, the Peking paper points out, is in the present situation cold-blooded murder by the British authorities because they know only too well the fate of the students after they fall into the hands of Chang Tiao Lin and Wu Pei Fu's officers.

This deed, the Tribune continues, exposes Britain's real policy in China and is decidedly unhelpful to the hopes of better relations between nationalist China and England. The British ambassador has handed over Kuomintang members to the militarist hangmen, although their only crime was membership in the Kuomintang party and devotion to the fight for a united, independent China, observes the paper.

The Tribune declares that the only conclusion to be drawn from the incident is that an agreement exists between the militarists and the British for delivery of Chinese revolutionaries into the former's hands.

"Revolutionary China will neither forget nor forgive this deed of England's," says the nationalist organ.

It also asks the following questions: Does England want to destroy the last possibility of an understanding with the new nationalist China? Many Chinese reactionaries have found safe refuge in the British concessions in Hankow, Kiangnan and other cities, what does England say of this? And how will the British government explain its infamous deeds to the British workers?

Revolutionaries in Drive Down Yangtze Valley

(Continued from page 1.)

Yangtze and the possibility of connection with Shanghai being cut off. Nature is to some extent with the Chinese insofar as a recession of the Yangtze river at this time of the year will not allow the British and American ships of war to operate as far up the river as Wuchang. The last American destroyer, the Pillsbury, has departed from Wuchang to escape the low water. Hereafter there will be no destroyers sent above Wuhu, near the top of the Yangtze delta, the farthest point inland they will be able to reach until the water rises again next year.

While the river gunboats of the powers may still operate, they are unwieldy and are confined for more stationary service to ports in which there are foreign concessions. All of which makes the problem of eating for the foreign representatives of European and American capital extremely difficult. The present situation indicates that many of the inland concessions will have to be abandoned.

Hits "Waste Basket" News.

SHANGHAI.—That America is exporting, as well as consuming locally, rotten news is implied in an address made here by the former governor of Kansas, Henry J. Allen. He says that the Chinese are being fed with "waste basket" news from the United States, consisting largely of crime, movie rot, sport items, and the outpourings of cheap politicians, giving the Chinese a distorted view of Americanism, disregarding the fact that the service on news from America is a sample of what this country consumes in large quantities. The fault he attributes largely to the prevailing cable rate of 40 cents a word.

He also charged that America is prevented from having radio connection with China by a diplomatic blocking by Britain and Japan.

WAR DEFENSE IS EMPHASIZED BY EMPIRE CONFAB

Ulster and India Resent Slight

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Imperial conference of prime ministers from all the British dominions has ended after five weeks of deliberation. The chief results of the conference are two: formal recognition of the autonomous status of the dominions and the laying of plans for "better defense" of the empire.

All of the dominions except India and Ulster are now recognized as separate sovereign states, although theoretically still a part of the British empire.

Stress laid on Suez.

In the discussions on defense, special stress was laid on the importance of holding and defending Egypt, because of the Suez canal, the maintenance of which is considered extremely important to the "safety" of British trade routes.

A significant resolution is that which provides for the establishment of an air force to support the empire, designed to reinforce the navy and army.

"Regret" Militarism.

While making plans for more military defense provisions, the conference passed resolutions "regretting that more progress could not be made toward disarmament."

An immediate result of the conference is the arousing of the ire of both Ulster and India because of the action taken on recognizing dominions as equal powers to England. Ulster and India were both omitted from this provision, and public sentiment is decidedly antagonistic to their treatment.

Ulster to Investigate.

The Ulster cabinet has ordered that Sir James Craig, prime minister, should go to London immediately to protest the action in ignoring Ulster and to discover the reason.

The New India of Madras has made this comment: "India will now be subordinate in a household in which there are six mistresses instead of one."

Bulgarian Communist Killed in Yugoslavia

VIENNA, Nov. 28.—The body of the Bulgarian Communist, Ivan Christov, was found in Morava, Yugoslavia, according to a dispatch in the Bulgarian newspaper, Politika. The cause of Christov's murder have not been established.

Chinese Servants Strike.

HANKOW, Nov. 28.—Foreigners here were without house boys, and cooks today, as a result of a strike among servants in the foreign settlement. The servants walked out after a demand of higher wages was refused.

The best way—subscribe today.

WHAT THEY THINK OF THE DAILY WORKER IN EVERY SECTION OF THE COUNTRY

From R. Burna Wilson of Berkeley, California, we get this note: "Sending you a donation soon. Keep on with the good work. In my heart I am cheering you."

From J. M. Haggard, Longview, Texas.

"I would like to get every working man of all crafts and the farmers interested in The DAILY WORKER. I think it is the best labor paper published."

From Thomas E. McGrath, Chicago, Ill.

"I am interested in the efforts of The DAILY WORKER to better the livelihood of the worker."

"There is a place and a positive need today, as there always has been in the life of the worker, for a daily newspaper presenting and upholding the cause of the wage-earner."

"So far as I know, if otherwise I would be pleased to be informed, there is no paper of any description today that is fighting the cause of the wage-earner as vigorously and fearlessly as is The DAILY WORKER."

"I would like to see The DAILY WORKER remain a factor in the uplift and betterment of the toiler, the producer of the world's wealth."

To The DAILY WORKER.
Dear Comrades:
Three additional affairs for The DAILY WORKER have been arranged for early in Dec. If we are short of our quota by the 1st of December we will manage to make a loan to complete it, which loan is to be paid off by the proceeds of the December affairs.

Fraternally yours,
R. BAKER,
District Organizer, Detroit, Mich.

THIS IS THE RIGHT SPIRIT. IT IS THE SPIRIT WHICH WILL PULL THE DAILY WORKER THRU. IT IS THE SPIRIT OF BOLSHEVIK DETERMINATION, WHICH NOTHING CAN CONQUER.

CATALONIANS, FAILING IN PAST AND PRESENT METHODS, MUST FALL BACK ON COMMUNIST TACTICS FOR SUCCESS

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MADRID.—One of the most serious events occurring since Primo de Rivera's government came into power was the recent Catalan separatist putsch. In order to understand the great significance of this, it is necessary to know something about the Spanish civil war history.

In the past century, the Carlist army (monarchical absolutists) maintained a constant civil war against the state's army. The Carlist army was not very numerous or even well organized, but their soldiers knew the country perfectly well, as they were fighting on their native ground. This Spanish civil war was very long and bloody. The Carlist strategy was similar to that used by the tribesmen against the Spanish imperialists in the Moroccan war.

Francisco Macia, the leader in this late separatist putsch, had organized an army of 3,000 men. Those men, fighting like the Carlists on the mountains of Gerona, could quite easily have kept the government army busy for a long time; they would also have had the real help of the inhabitants of the region, where the separatist cause has many partisans.

Catalonian Separatism.

In Catalonia, which has a history, language, literature, and customs entirely apart from the rest of Spain, the feeling for independent administration has existed since long ago. Since the beginning of the present century, this old movement, led by business and industrial men, became an important political issue.

Previous to the coup d'etat of 1923, the Catalan separatist movement was quite strong. It really was the reflection of the struggle of some other European countries for their independence.

Primo de Rivera himself says that one reason for his coup d'etat was the increasing development of this movement. At that time, the Catalan masses were deserting their leaders, because they could live without trouble in Madrid and even expect to be crown ministers.

Three Tendencies.

The Catalan separatist movement comprises at present three tendencies, represented by the "Lliga Regionalista" (Catalonian League); the "Accio Catalana," Catalan Action, and "L'Estat Catala" (Catalonian State).

The Lliga Regionalista is formed by the big Catalan bourgeoisie. It really does not have a true separatist or independent sentiment. It is just a political group trying to obtain advantages for their products.

The intellectuals of autonomous feeling make up the Accio Catalana. The real separatist nuclei are enlisted in L'Estat Catala, the members of which

are mostly from the middle class, peasants and a few industrial workers.

The Repression.

In a former article in The DAILY WORKER, we have seen that the dictator's repression was equally intense for the Communists and separatists. The government has closed their club houses, has prohibited the speaking of Catalan in public, the hanging up of the national flag, and the singing of their hymns.

All of these measures have caused a more violent increase of the separatist movement. The old leaders, the ones who used the movement as an easy way for becoming ministers at Madrid, have been abandoned by the Catalan masses, who are helping in every way possible the triumph of the cause.

Francisco Macia, ex-colonel of the Spanish army and Catalanist ex-patriate, is at present the idol of the Catalan peasants. Since 1923, when he crossed the border, he has been organizing from Perpignan the separatist movement, being helped by the Catalan French.

The Putsch Tactic.

Since 1923 the Spanish Communist Party has concentrated itself to propagate the united front of all workers and other forces in order to fight against the dictatorship with success. This is why it organized in Paris a "Committee of Action," formed of anarchists, separatists and Communists. The committee was not able to live long, on account of the differences existing from the very first moment between the Communists on the one side, and separatists and anarchists on the other. The Communist Party considered it necessary to organize an agitation campaign all over Spain, while the anarchists and separatists were trying to realize some putsch.

The anarchist putsch in 1924 in Vera (Guipuzcoa) was a bloody defeat. The government, informed by the Spanish police in Paris, repressed violently this anarchist movement.

Communist Tactic.

The failure of the present separatist movement on the border will be a good experience for the Spanish revolutionary movement in the future. A putsch will never bring Primo de Rivera's defeat. The only tactic is the establishment of the united front in a vast revolutionary movement, as has always been proposed by the Communist Party since 1923.

Primo de Rivera has a great number of spies among the Spanish emigrants in France and knows ahead of time of the movements prepared against his dictatorship, and this is why the putsch of 1924 at Vera and the present program at Perpignan have been a complete failure.

26,000 Cloakmakers Affected by Settlements.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Twenty-six thousand of the 40,000 New York cloakmakers who struck in July are affected by settlements of their employers, Salvatore Ninfo, chairman of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' settlement committee announces. Union representatives are discussing settlement now with the sub-manufacturers, or contractors, who do work solely for jobbers employing no needle workers themselves. Their shops employ nearly 10,000 of the workers. Independent manufacturers make up the bulk of other settled shops. Sub-manufacturers are asking the union to abandon its demand for limitation of contractors per jobber and jobbers refuse to accept responsibility for conditions of work in their contractors' shops—another union demand.

MILITARISTS OF POLAND WOULD STIR UP TROUBLE OVER VILNA BOUNDARIES

WARSAW, Nov. 28.—Military jingoists in Poland are attempting to foster anti-Soviet spirit here on account of the reply sent by the Soviet Union to Foreign Minister Zaleska's note on the Vilna border question. The government does not share the feelings of the military and views the Russian note as conciliatory.

The Soviet note declared that Russia does not intend to violate the provisions of the Riga treaty of 1921, but that Soviet Russia and Lithuania refuse to accept the council of ambassadors' fixation of the Polish-Lithuanian frontier in 1923, or their right to settle boundary questions.

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SURFACE LINES, SUBWAYS, PAWN OF BIG FINANCE

Worker Asks for Strap to Hang On

The traction situation is holding a considerable portion of the spotlight in Chicago. The situation is complicated by the fact that the twenty-year franchise of the Surface Lines expires on Jan. 31. According to the opinion of many lawyers, the holders of the \$165,000,000 in bonds will immediately call for a receivership, since by no stretch of the imagination can a traffic solution be arrived at before that date.

In the mayor's office, stress is placed on the immediate need of building downtown subways, and Mayor Dever favors considering this matter apart from the general traction matter. The mayor's plan calls for a north and south subway on State street thru the loop, with another somewhat in the shape of a horseshoe from the Van Buren tunnel, heading to Michigan avenue, and turning west to the Washington street tunnel.

To finance this scheme, Mayor Dever suggests that the cost be met partly from the traction fund and partly from special assessments levied against the property to be benefited. Opposed are those councilmen who object to using any of the fund for work which will benefit so small a section of the city, and who feel that property owners should meet a much larger proportion of the expense.

Two Ordinances Offered.

From the office of Corporation Counsel Busch comes word that he and his assistants have been at work for some time preparing two ordinances to be presented to the council a week from today. Engineers and attorneys have been called into consultation in the matter. One ordinance, which has the support of local interests, calls for a consolidation of all lines. The Harlan-Alsman ordinance, on the other hand, provides for another twenty-year franchise for the Surface Lines.

All hopes of unravelling the tangled before the expiration of the Surface Lines' franchise at the end of January disappeared the other day, when Corporation Counsel Busch pointed out to the council transportation committee that a referendum on the question could not be held, under the law, before Feb. 22. Some aldermen suggest a six-months' temporary extension of the Surface Lines' franchise, to ward off a receivership on behalf of the bondholders, but the committee was told that this would hardly be satisfactory to the bondholders unless they were at the same time that some satisfactory settlement would soon follow that action.

The mayor yesterday urged an early referendum of the popular vote on the question, and denounced himself as favorable to a six-months' extension of the franchise.

The Poor Straphanger.

Meanwhile the straphangers are still hunting even for a strap on which to hang.

What concerns the worker and his family in any solution of the traffic problem is that he shall not indirectly as well as directly be called upon to pay for the cost of solution several times over. It is notoriously the case that the cost of every new subway in New York City has been paid for at least twice by the traveling public—once in transportation fares and then again and again in increased rentals, which immediately follow in every district that benefits by the improved transit facilities.

Franc Takes Jump, But Financiers See New Slump Coming Soon

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The franc took a slight climb despite much pessimism in financial circles because of an expected political battle involving finances. Monday the franc was quoted at 27.43 to the dollar. The previous Saturday the quotation was 28.

Some financiers do not believe that the too rapid rise of the franc is a good sign, and predict that activity of speculators will cause a sharp decline soon.

High Spanish Army Officers Convicted in De Rivera Plot

MADRID, Nov. 28.—High army officers were convicted by the supreme war council of Spain for taking part in a plot against Primo De Rivera last June.

Their punishment was not made public.

Among those named are: Colonel Calvo La Casa, Major Ecija, Dr. Maranon, special physician to the queen; Jose Albinana, Antonio Correa and Ceterino Garcia Pefa.

It is thought that the punishment is a fine.

Fascists Invade France.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—New fascist invasions of France are reported today in dispatches to the Daily News.

The Daily News states that 150 fascists have crossed the Franco-Italian border at Mentone and have cut telegraph wires and committed other depredations.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL OWNS 40 BIG ELEVATORS

Handle 2,000,000 Bushels This Season

CALGARY, Alberta, Nov. 28.—Forty elevators, owned by the Alberta Wheat Elevators, Ltd., are now in operation in this province. A number of these, which have been constructed for the pool, have been completed and brought into operation in the past month.

Well over 2,000,000 bushels of wheat have been handled since the season opened, by the total of just over 30 pool elevators which have been in operation since that time. Considering the lateness of the season in several important crop districts, this makes a very creditable showing. Some of the elevators have handled in excess of 100,000 bushels, and in exceptional cases more than 150,000 has been handled.

Early in the shipping season it was announced that the Coaldale Pool elevator had received over 30,000 bushels and shipped over 20,000 bushels in the course of three consecutive days. Later figures show that for the fourteen consecutive days the same elevator received approximately 110,000 bushels and shipped approximately 65,000 bushels.

The manager of the pool elevators, C. M. Hall, states that the pool members are patronizing their own elevators apparently to the fullest extent possible, and that only lack of larger facilities has prevented a much greater handling.

While reference has been made to the receipts at Coaldale, there are various other points correspondingly good. At a number of points records will be established for the handling

of grain for the season.

Owing to the lateness of the season, it will not be possible for the pool to build many additional elevators before the spring.

JAPANESE LABOR NEWS

By ANNA ROCHESTER, Federated Press.

Cotton and Silk Wages

TOKIO—(FP)—Cotton and silk textiles still employ more workers than any other industry in Japan, according to a report on industrial conditions and labor legislation in Japan which has just reached Tokio from the Intl. Labor Office in Geneva. Of the 893,366 workers in textiles in 1922, more than 500,000 were women over 16, and 219,221 were children, chiefly girls, under 16 years.

The girls and young women in the city cottonmills are largely recruited from country districts by agents of the companies. Those who come from outside the city are housed in company dormitories which make them inaccessible to labor organizers. They get meals furnished below cost. The Cotton Spinners Assn. of Japan claims that the dormitories, kitchens and other "privileges" increase the earnings of operatives to something over one-third the cash wage.

No exact wage figures for spinners later than 1921 are available. At that time the average cash wage for a woman spinner was 40 cents a day, American money. Women weavers in February, 1924, were reported earning 45 cents American money. In visiting one of the show cottonmills of Japan at Osaka, we were told by the manager that women spinners earned 75 cents a day, American money—but all other information indicates that this must have been the highest wage of the most skilled worker in the factory.

Five years ago a spinners' union conducted a strike in a cotton yarn mill employing more than 1,000 workers. But that strike was lost and the union never regained its strength.

Meantime, the latest report from the Japan Cotton Spinners Assn. shows that while 12 of the 50 member firms reported losses during the first 6 months of 1926, the average half-yearly dividend of cotton spinning firms was 15.3%.

New Social Legislation

TOKIO—(FP)—The new health insurance act becomes effective throughout Japan, Jan. 1927 for all persons employed in factories, mines, building operations, transportation, loading and unloading goods, but not for shipping workers, farmers, nor domestic workers. It extends compensation to injury, illness, or death arising out of or in the course of the employment.

A maternity benefit of \$10 at time of confinement and a continuing payment of 60% of the daily wage is granted to a wage-earning woman before and after childbirth for a period to be fixed by imperial ordinance. Insurance funds will be set up from payments by the state, the employer, and the worker. The maximum of insurance contribution to be exacted of a worker is fixed at 3%.

Wages Way Below U. S.

TOKIO—(FP)—Even the highest paid Japanese factory workers earn less than unskilled workers in the United States, according to Iwao F. Ayusawa, a Japanese expert. Machines are said to average approximately \$1.30 a day in American money. But the average for all male factory workers is just under \$1 a day, and for all female factory workers less than 50c a day.

The minimum cost of living for a worker and his family is estimated at \$35 per month. The foreign resident in Japan finds that prices are at least as high as in the United States. The increases in wages in Japan since the beginning of the war still leave the regularly employed factory worker unable to support a family even at a decent Japanese standard of living. Japan is still feeling the depression and on every hand one hears of serious unemployment, except among the building trades workers still engaged in reconstruction in the earthquake area.

Irish Workers Party Issues Bright Paper

From Dublin, there comes to the editorial offices of The DAILY WORKER a small, four-page paper, called the Workers' Republic, which as its name implies stands for a workers' republican government to supplant the Irish Free State, which it calls a "government of estate owners, bankers, capitalists, and the imperialists."

The paper is the official organ of the Workers Party of Ireland, which is now in its seventh month of life.

We extend to this paper and its editorial staff our best wishes for the success of their publication and for the principles for which it stands.

Short Session Will Perhaps See Passage of Farm Relief Bill

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The short session of congress, soon to assemble, will see a renewed drive for farm relief. Senator McNary of Oregon has completed a new draft of the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill, which previously was defeated. He had made changes in some features which formerly mitigated against its passage.

The advisory board, a feature of the other bill, is eliminated. Instead, a federal farm board on the plan of the federal farm loan board, is proposed. There will be twelve farm districts, with a representative of each on the board.

The equalization fee feature is retained, but the manner of its collection is simplified. A stabilization fund for cotton, corn, wheat, swine, and rice would be collected, not from the farmer directly, but from the ginners, the miller, or the packer.

Senator Capper of Kansas will support the new McNary bill. He believes that farmers of the west and south will be stronger than ever for the bill or some similar plan, "to enable the farmers to control and manage excess supplies of crops at their own expense." He believes that the farmers are now doing "more good, solid thinking this fall than in any former year."

A rumble comes from Representative L. J. Dickinson of Iowa, who says that "it seems that a surplus in the United States treasury of two or three hundred million can cause more excitement than the loss of several times that amount by the producers of our basic commodities." This is a slam at Coolidge's tax refund, the greater portion of which goes to large corporations.

Eastern Farmer Has to Face Competition of Industrial Wages

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 28.—That the farmer in the east is facing a double competition—on the one hand forced to compete in paying his farm help with the wages paid in industrial centers of the eastern states; and on the other hand to compete with the foreign-born farmer who works the whole family, and therefore pays no wages at all, except the ham and eggs necessary to keep his consort and offspring alive and working—is the wall that goes up from a regional conference held in this city between representatives of agriculture and other industries from Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Maryland and West Virginia.

Montgomery Robinson of the New York State College of Agriculture of Cornell University, after giving some very debatable figures on the increase of industrial wages as compared with the increased cost of living, asserted that, so far as the farmer was concerned, wages in the farming industry had increased 190 per cent over the pre-war level, while he received for his products approximately but 133 per cent over that level.

That the farmer cannot hope to compete with his city cousin in the matter of tax-dodging, one inferred from the claim of Professor Fred F. Weaver of Pennsylvania State College, who said the farmer pays from 37 to 40 per cent of his net income in taxes, as against the 12 to 14 per cent which the city resident disgorges.

Farm Federation Meets in Chicago, Dec. 6, 7, 8

The convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation will meet in Chicago Dec. 6, 7 and 8. Sessions will be held at Hotel Sherman.

Speakers at the convention will include Frank O. Lowden, Magnus W. Alexander, Dr. Carl C. Taylor, Fr. B. W. Kilgore, Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, Dr. C. H. Lane, Robert F. Pack, J. C. Hedge and Macy Campbell.

A message from Lloyd George, former premier of Great Britain, will be read as a feature of the first day session.

Wm. H. Thompson is president of the federation.

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Co-operative Section

NEWS AND
COMMENT

This department will appear in every Monday's issue of the The DAILY WORKER.

Fifth Co-operative Congress Meets

By GEORGE HALONEN.

When an average American radical hears something about the co-operative movement, the most he does is to shrug his shoulders contemptuously. A co-operative is to him only some kind of a commercial institution, and of what concern is "business" to a radical?

However, in spite of the apathy shown by most of the radicals towards the co-operative movement, it has been growing and is becoming a mass movement. The last co-operative congress is the best proof that it has even in America become an important, living, working class organization.

The co-operative congress, held in Minneapolis, Nov. 4-6, 1926, was a very representative gathering. Sixty-five regular delegates, representing about 150,000 members, were present. In addition, about 40 fraternal delegates from different labor organizations attended, thereby proving the closeness of the co-operative movement with the general labor movement.

Democratizing the Movement. The American co-operative movement has for the past years been in a nebulous state of formation. Prior to this, there had been four congresses, which were more or less of the nature of mere formalities. Initiative on the part of the rank and file co-operators was lacking. Various committees of the congresses were simply appointed by the president of the Co-operative League. In the first three congresses there was practically no discussion from the floor.

This fifth congress was historic in breaking these autocratic traditions. Various committees were nominated by the delegates and elected by ballot. Discussion was not limited to certain appointed speakers.

These first signs of the process of democratizing the league had a very healthy effect on the congress. The interest of the rank and file was aroused. Thruout the session such a strong progressive spirit was prevalent that the conservatives did not dare to bring any mentionable opposition, although many of their pet ideas were killed outright.

Side by side with the democratizing of the league, its policy is of main importance. The previous congresses had not defined the movement. Every one had his own definition according to his own calibre and knowledge of social affairs. Most of these "definitions" were for class-collaboration and even ignored the working class, picturing the co-operative movement as an abstract "independent" movement outside the social contradictions which had created this movement.

The fifth congress in a very decided manner declared that the co-operative movement is a part of the general labor movement. The congress adopted unanimously the following resolution:

A Working Class Movement. "Whereas, the co-operative movement in its nature is primarily a working class movement against the present system based on profit, and whereas a change in the present economic system of society can be accomplished only thru the united action of the whole working class, "Be It Resolved, That this Fifth National Co-operative Congress, in

convention assembled at Minneapolis, Minnesota, Nov. 4, 5, 6, 1926, declares the co-operative movement to be a part of the general labor movement, and therefore the co-operative movement should seek the co-operation of all workers' and farmers' movements for the benefit of the exploited toilers."

In adopting a resolution of this kind, the American co-operative movement made a historic decision which is going to give to the movement new life and energy.

The destruction of the co-operative movement in Italy by the fascists, brought very clearly into the minds of the delegates the necessity for freedom of press, speech and assembly as well as the question of political prisoners. Although the favorite phrase to many has been that the co-operative movement should disconnect itself from everything not "purely cooperative questions," the realities of life had taught the necessity to co-operate with other working class activities. This was already made clear in the above mentioned resolution on relation to the labor movement; and to emphasize this resolution, the congress unanimously adopted a resolution demanding the immediate repeal of all laws which abridge the fundamental right for freedom of speech, press and assembly, and the immediate release of all political prisoners. Also the congress pledged its support to such organizations as the Civil Liberties Union and the International Labor Defense.

Action Against Fascism.

The congress passed unanimously a resolution condemning the fascist government of Italy, because it has completely destroyed the co-operative movement. In addition the congress heartily endorsed the proposal made by the Red International of Labor Unions, that the International Co-operative Alliance take the initiative to call a conference of the Amsterdam International of Trade Unions, the Red International of Labor Unions and the International Co-operative Alliance, to formulate measures to fight International Fascism.

Because the granting of injunctions to the enemies of labor to be used by them against the organized labor movement has been taking place on an ever increasing rate, and because the injunction has been used to prevent a co-operative society from functioning, the congress protested against their use.

Recently there have been many mining disasters. The co-operative movement is a working class movement and therefore cannot be "neutral" towards such happenings. Therefore, the congress passed a resolution, showing the main cause of many disasters to be due to criminal negligence on the part of the mining companies, and demanded a federal investigation.

Important Resolutions.

The congress recommended to its constituent societies that they recognize the trade mark and emblems of the organized labor movement to the extent of purchasing such articles as are made by union labor, wherever possible, and that organized labor shall be employed in all construction work undertaken by co-operative enterprises.

Co-operative life insurance was favored and a special committee appointed to study this question.

Children should be interested in the co-operative movement. Steps were taken to organize a junior co-operators' movement.

NEW YORK.

Important Notice!

Classes for Foreigners in English and Fundamentals of Communism, are given every Wednesday night from 8-10:30 o'clock, at 1347 Boston Road. All comrades and sympathizers are invited.

Compulsory military training in the universities and high schools was condemned. Local co-operative societies were urged to take part in the celebration of International Co-operators' Day.

The Co-operative League has not been on a self-supporting basis. Its activities have depended upon the financial assistance of private persons. Naturally this had such an effect on the rank and file, that they did not consider the league as their own movement, but rather as an organization controlled by those private persons who financed its functions.

The question was considered seriously. Finally a budget was adopted which for the first time puts the league on its own feet, but, however, on the condition that the local societies will give serious consideration not only to the question of paying their dues, but also to give financial assistance.

The solving of the financial question thru this budget makes the league more of a democratically controlled organization than the "one man affair" it has so far been in some respect.

For the first time in the history of the league, the congress elected seven delegates to the International Co-operative Congress, which will be held in Stockholm next year.

International relations are becoming more important, because the International Co-operative Alliance has declared the Co-operative League as the only official co-operative organization in America to be recognized by the Alliance.

Election of the Board.

The policy for the election of the board of directors formerly was to pick men for their prominence in public life, and who were active in the co-operative movement. This was merely to get an air of "respectability." They were figureheads that never met or functioned in any manner.

The progressive and active co-operators fought this policy in the fourth congress. All expiring terms were filled by active co-operators. The board of directors was again partly renewed. The basis in electing new members was that active co-operative workers should form the board.

The discussion on the floor and resolutions passed showed the American co-operative movement to have entered a new phase of its development. A definite progressive working class character was clearly seen in every move in the congress. The rank and file certainly will feel that now the league is developing in the right direction.

However, the resolutions and discussions of the congress are of no value if they only remain on paper. It is the duty of local societies to learn from the congress' proceedings and put these lessons in practice.

The congress paved the way to a future great co-operative organization. The foundation was laid soundly. It is the time for other working class organizations to recognize the fact that here we have in existence a strong beginning of a co-operative mass organization. The building of this organization needs the help of all workers and poor farmers.

Especially the progressive and radical element in the American labor movement should learn a lesson from the Fifth Co-operative Congress. This lesson brings to them forcefully the demand to come and help the building and strengthening of this movement. It is only thru every-day practical work in the local societies and thru them in the district and national organizations that the progressive element will get its message to the masses.

NICE, Nov. 28. — Twenty houses were buried in a landslide at Roquebilliere today. It is feared that several persons may have been killed.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

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CALIFORNIA	
A. Aalto, Berkeley	.50
H. Anderson, Berkeley	.25
H. Hilyil, Berkeley	.50
P. Kartikainen, Berkeley	.50
John Kemp, Berkeley	.50
V. Kliskinen, Berkeley	.50
E. Salo, Berkeley	.25
Adolf Selma, Berkeley	.50
J. Seelund, Berkeley	.50
ILLINOIS	
Louis Lamp, Chicago	1.00
Shop N. No. 3, Sec. 2, Detroit	3.50
Wm. Ratten, Detroit	3.00
Wm. Dreier, Detroit	1.00
Drukka, Detroit	1.00
G. Radulic, Detroit	2.00
G. Stashev, Detroit	2.00
A. Stoll, Detroit	5.00
F. Zamperio, Detroit	3.00
MISSOURI	
Croston Fraction, Kansas City	3.00
NEW YORK	
N. No. 104, Lackawanna	20.00
OHIO	
Bloomfield, Cleveland	2.00
SNPA LONE 4, Neffs	4.85
SOUTH DAKOTA	
Frederick, Frederick	10.00
WISCONSIN	
Women's Section, Fania River	5.00

DONATIONS—NOVEMBER 19.

CALIFORNIA	
H. S. Reichenthal, Los Angeles	1.00
Joseph Krusic, San Francisco	5.00
St. Nino, 1, San Jose	4.25
ILLINOIS	
St. Nino, 26, Chicago	7.75
H. George, Chicago	6.00
Walter Greenwood, Chicago	10.00
H. Groe, Chicago	5.00
Walter Paleczny, Chicago	1.00
Emil Aalto, Waukegan	5.00
G. Stashev, Waukegan	5.00
V. Lehtti, Waukegan	5.00
Mrs. Lehtti, Waukegan	1.25
Emil Silvola, Waukegan	5.00
Skanska, Waukegan	5.00
W. Wilton, Waukegan	4.50
MASSACHUSETTS	
H. S. Reichenthal, Boston	5.00
J. Kravits, Hudson	1.00
Richard H. Kidder, N. Billerica	10.00
MINNESOTA	
Japova, Rochester	.50
Miner Martin, Rochester	.50
Nels M. Nelson, Rochester	.50
George Partridge, Rochester	.50
MISSOURI	
N. No. 104, Kansas City	7.00
Passaic Workers Party	11.00
Novemba-7 Meeting, Paterson	40.00
NEW YORK	
P. Revley, Astoria	5.00
N. No. 6A, New York City	23.00
J. R. Ancher	5.00
Lilly Bentall	5.00
Blanco	5.00
A. Binha	5.00
Frederick	1.00
Plaker	3.00
Redayum	1.00
Redayum	1.00
Brown	5.00
D. Brown	2.00
Mike Brown	5.00
Crayin	2.00
Chafetz	4.00
Jennie Cheskis	20.00
S. Cohen	5.00
Lash Cooper	5.00
Sam Dassa	5.00
H. Davis	3.00
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M. Dederer	5.00
C. Dirba	5.00
Sonia Dropkin	1.00
Evans	5.00
Falberg	5.00
Fasman	1.00
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Fox	1.00
S. Freedman	3.00
G. Gelli	5.00
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Max Goodman	2.00
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Moses Gottland	1.00
Greizer	1.00
Gukowsky	2.00
M. H.	2.50
W. H.	1.50
M. Herskowitz	3.00
Bessie Jacobs	1.00
Liska	1.50
Josephson	1.00
OHIO	
Chas. Moche, Cincinnati	5.00
TEXAS	
B. H. Lauderdale, Breckenridge	5.00
Owen Gammit, Reliance	4.00
DONATIONS—NOVEMBER 20.	
CALIFORNIA	
Steve Grdinich, Hayward	5.00

Rescue Party, Los Angeles	70.00
St. Nino, 1, San Francisco	6.00
ILLINOIS	
A. L. D. L. D., Br. 92, Chicago	5.40
Cokes Bros., Chicago	5.00
Clara Garfinkel, Chicago	8.00
Jennie Garfinkel, Chicago	2.00
Pauline Jaffe, Chicago	5.00
J. Janesaux, Chicago	2.00
Nels Kjar, Chicago	5.00
Minnie Velvet, Chicago	5.00
INDIANA	
Living Newspaper given in Gary	14.75
NEW YORK CITY	
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Alex Kobel	5.00
Kutner	3.00
S. Levin	.50
H. Levine	5.00
Max Libinsky	5.00
Lilientstein	1.00
Pearl Litvackoff	9.00
A. Markoff	5.00
Jerson	5.00
M. Martinson	5.00
J. McDonald	3.00
B. Miller	5.00
S. Miller	5.00
A. Moreau	3.75
Nahama	3.25
B. Olsenberg	1.00
J. Olsen	5.00
Osoi	5.00
Pearl	5.00
Sol Piro	5.00
Ben Polishesk	5.00
Nina Pressman	2.00
Rappeport	4.00
Ida Rabin	1.00
Anna Rosenblatt	3.00
S. Rosenthal	2.00
E. Rostowsky	2.00
H. Rothstein	8.00
Yeva Rubin	5.00
C. H. Schackrin	2.00
L. Seitin	1.25
R. Shapiro	1.00
C. Shore	2.00
Shoyet	1.00
Harry Silverstein	1.00
S. Singer	30.00
Gao. Spira	3.00
M. Spingim	1.00
Stutzin	1.50
Taimy	5.00
Sol Tatin	5.00
Dora Turkin	5.00
R. Ulrich	5.00
R. Ulrich	5.00
J. Undjus	3.00
Fannie Unterman	7.00
Vajntan	5.00
J. Weinstein	1.50
Frances Wortes	2.00
Yamaki	1.00
Yonkas	1.50
Zalon	.50
OHIO	
Chas. Moche, Cincinnati	5.00

Big Crowd Attends
Gary I. L. D. Bazaar,
Bishop Brown Speaks

GARY, Ind., Nov. 28.—More than 500 workers attended the International Labor Defense bazaar on Nov. 25. This was one of the biggest crowds that has attended a working-class affair at Gary in recent years. Bishop William Montgomery Brown, the "heretic," was present and spoke before a Gary audience for the first time. His talk was one of the finest ever heard here, the subject being "Evolution and Revolution." There was much clapping and cheering as Comrade Brown brought out point after point proving how rotten the capitalist system is and the great need of a Communist system in which life would be more abundant for all.

Another mass meeting will be held Dec. 18, at which Albert Weisbord, leader of the Passaic strike, will speak.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28. — One half million dollars will be allotted immediately for development of the Missouri River, under the program planned by the engineers in charge of this work, Edgar Jadwin, chief of the United States army engineers, announced here today.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

French Army and Navy Courts Kept
Busy by Anti-Militarist Activity

LE HAVRE, France. — (By Mail) — Here the political situation seems to be clearing. The "Bloc des gauches" (left bloc) has come to an end and the socialist party has officially broken it. The break came at a late enuf to convince all the socialist workers that they have been played both by the left petty-bourgeoisie and the officials of their party.

Indeed the best part of the workers in the socialist party are leaving the organization and now it is composed chiefly of petty-bourgeoisie. That is why the socialist leaders have divorced in words from the liberal bourgeoisie in order to keep the trust of the workers.

The Communist Party has chosen this occasion to carry on a recruiting campaign for a month. The party met with great success—everywhere thousands of workers and even peasants hasten to applaud the party's words.

Persecute Youth.

If the strength of the party is growing, the repression is also developing. These last weeks have been marked with several persecutions, especially against the youth who are carrying on anti-militarist propaganda. Eighteen years imprisonment have been stuck on the shoulders of five soldiers and two young Communists, a French comrade and a German, by a military court in Treves, a German town under French occupation. The arrested comrades were charged with distributing

anti-militarist papers and tracts. Yesterday we were informed that the trial was to be reviewed—the army heads think the penalty is not severe enuf!

The navy courts are not unemployed in the meantime. Two sailors of the Cruiser "Meltz" have just been sentenced to three and two years imprisonment. Their crime was that they refused, together with the whole crew, to set on a 12-hour day's work when the ship had arrived in port after a very toilsome passage! The whole labor movement is raising its voice against these cruel sentences.

Remember Debs.

We have the reports of Eugene Debs' death and tho he was a reformist leader we are moved. We don't forget his courageous attitude during the war and the several years imprisonment he suffered for it, while most of the socialist leaders became devoted to their governments and excited the working class of each country, one against the other, in the name of democracy and civilization!

In Germany: Democracy—the murder of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, performed under a socialist government.

In France: Civilization—Morocco war approved by the leaders of the socialist party!

So, when a man like Debs who did not give up his faith dies we must pay honor to his memory, even if he remained blind to the new light which the Russian revolution threw all over the world.

Passaic Movie for
Children's Aid

NEWARK, N. J. — The working people here will have the opportunity of seeing the "Passaic Textile Strike," before them on the screen on Friday night November 26, at the Newark Labor Lyceum, 708 So. 14th Street. All who see the picture receive it with enthusiasm.

The history of the strike is given, beginning with the causes that lead up to it. Following the general walk-out of the strikers, they are shown picketing the various mills in endless lines, thousands and thousands of them. The water hose, gas bombs, police clubbings, riot guns, the reading of the riot act and the triumph of the American Civil Liberties Union over the Sheriff Nimo, and so on including the big labor parade and demonstration which celebrated the entrance of the strikers into the A. F. of L.

The proceeds of the showing will go to buy food for the strikers and milk for their children.

With the presentation of the picture there will also be strikers and speakers from Passaic.



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HOCHMAN FIGHTS PLANS FOR AID OF CLOAKMAKERS

Boston C. L. U. Is Scene of Heated Battle

By a Worker Correspondent.
BOSTON, Nov. 28.—Boston Central Labor Union has appointed a committee of 10 to study the question of company unions in this jurisdiction, in connection with a national movement started by the A. F. of L. to investigate and collect data and devise ways and means of combatting this menace to labor.

A request for funds from the Passaic textile strikers received favorable action, and affiliated unions which are yet unaware that these workers have been received into the A. F. of L. will be urged to send in their contributions in aid of the strike.

Commends Cloakmakers.
In recommending financial support to the striking cloakmakers of New York, ex-President Kearney of the C. L. U. added to the motion a commendation of the manner in which the strike had been conducted.

A heated discussion arose on the reading of a communication from the capmakers of Boston. They had suggested that the C. L. U. and fraternal bodies organize a conference for collecting funds to aid the striking New York cloakmakers.

Hochman Shows Colors.
This request was vehemently opposed by Julius Hochman, vice-president of the I. L. O. W. U., who had come before the C. L. U. for the purpose of speaking against the proposal.

Hochman's purpose was rather thinly veiled behind a formal request made by the joint board of sanitary control, thru its secretary, to come before the executive committee of the C. L. U. to explain the "Prosenis" label. The joint board of sanitary control is an auxiliary body of the garment workers' union, and when a delegate asked what it was all about, Brother Hochman was "Johnny-on-the-spot" to explain. And he remained for further business.

Opposes Conference.
When the question of the capmakers' request came up, Hochman got the floor and gave as his reasons for opposing such a conference that there are 7,000 workers now on strike, he does not believe in relief conferences. Then he blew off on his favorite theme against "those outsiders" who seek to disrupt "our beloved trade union movement"—meaning, in this case, the capmakers, the most active and unselfish of all the needle trades unions in Boston.

Miller Answers.
J. Miller, of the capmakers, took the floor to answer what he called Hochman's insinuations and false statements. Some of the delegates tried to shut him off, but others objected to this procedure and demanded that he be allowed to give his side of the story. Miller told how the attempts of the capmakers to organize a committee to make a thorough canvass of Boston unions, in order to secure money for the strikers, had been first postponed, and then ignored by Hochman, who then proceeded by his own methods, which were deliberately made inefficient, to bring in as little money as possible for the strikers.

Held Down Contributions.
"Brother Hochman boasts about the money raised in Boston," said Miller, "but it was not nearly enough, nor what it should have been when, due to the New York strike, the Boston cloakmakers were earning \$100 and \$150 a week, and were working night and day. Not until the 13th week did the Boston union take any steps to help the New York strikers, and then taxed itself inadequately one day's pay. And now, in the 21st week of the strike, there are still 7,000 workers out, and in need of relief."

He said the conference would have raised many times more than \$13,000 turned in by the Boston garment workers. When Miller stated that scab shops had been opened in Hochman's jurisdiction without his preventing it, and challenged him to deny it, Hochman tried to turn Miller's words into a statement that the Boston cloakmakers were scabbing.

Would Have It a Failure.
"I do not wish the delegates to leave this meeting with the impression that the New York cloakmakers' strike has been a failure," Miller continued. "He would have liked to see it a failure—because it was conducted by the left wing leadership. Yes, and he and the Signmans have done all they could to make it a failure—by sabotage and laying down on the job. Hochman accuses the left wing of capitalizing the so-called failure of the settlement with inside manufacturers. As a matter of fact, those terms are better than his own right wing wished for."

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classes.

PRIZES FOR THIS WEEK.

Three books that will be an asset to every worker's library are to be given next week for the best worker correspondence story sent to The DAILY WORKER. The prizes are:

1—ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL EDUCATION, by A. Berdnikov and A. Svetlov. This is a new book of such great value that every worker should have it in his library.

2—POEMS FOR THE NEW AGE, by Simon Feishin. The work of a young revolutionary poet whose verse carries the courageous spirit of the coming new order. Cloth bound.

3—RUSSIA TODAY, the report of the British Trade Union Delegation. Every worker correspondent should send in a story this week.

Workers in every section of the country are eager to learn of conditions in American industry. The worker knows them. We are counting on you, workers, to tell us about them. Send in that story, today!

Striker Approaches Negro Problem with Intelligent Outlook

By RACHEL WEINSTEIN.
(Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—The question of the Negro as a strikebreaker had become an imminent one. The ranks of the paper box makers were unbroken save for a stray boy or girl who wandered from the line, wavered, but surely came back. Our colored sisters and brothers, however, presented a greater problem.

A solution was sought and, as we thought, found. A committee, composed of two colored girls and two white ones, of which I was one, was selected to visit Harlem and, thru the medium of churches, theaters, dance halls and cabarets, convey the message that was of vital significance in the fight we are waging.

Our success was negative. The churches and similar places of worship were all difficult of access. We were sent away with promises and assurances of further interest in our subjects, etc., but we were not permitted to make our appeals there and then. One church, indeed, accepted us and even went so far as to read the message to the congregation.

See Thru Dark Shadows.
However, so far as I was concerned, the days' experiences were of totally different significance. For the first time in my life I came in actual contact with the Negro people. I talked, walked and laughed with them, and was delighted with them. I seemed to have been re-awakened. The people were alive, moving, breathing, not dark shadows on the horizon of my life. We visited one home with a view to obtaining a speaker for an evening performance at a theater. I talked with the lady of the house for a few all-too-short minutes and went away a slave to her charms, her vivid personality. I succumbed completely.

Her color, her race, everything was forgotten in the pleasure of her conversation, her presence. The barrier that formerly loomed so large in my eyes has dwindled away to nothing. It no longer exists. Harlem is a vast, comparatively unexplored area. The boys and girls, ostracized for no other reason but that of difference in color, are unorganized, untalented in the matter of workers' solidarity. Employed by unscrupulous manufacturers to break the ranks of their white sisters and brothers, they are fed on poisonous propaganda which eats their minds and hearts and antagonizes them to the point of slashing blindly, at the smallest provocation, at those who attempt to stop them on their way out of the shops simply to talk to them. These, our sisters and brothers, are the innocent victims of a social system so unappealingly vile, so contemptible, that one stands amazed at the realization of its existence.

Sowing to Wind.
A party of friends, far superior intellectually to many white people were once forced to leave a well-known restaurant because of their color. "These tables are all reserved," was the reply they met with on requesting accommodations. Similar incidents, occurring daily, hourly in the lives of these people, tend toward uniting them still more strongly in their hatred for the color which took it upon itself to lord it over them and which so cruelly manifests the difference which they presume exists.

Is it any wonder that those lower in the social order and of lesser intelligence are only too eager to take advantage of a strike to come back at us? Is it to be wondered at that our strike is a tool for revenge eagerly sought and unhesitatingly reeked upon those of our boys and girls untortured enough to be the victims?

Our organization, far from recognizing color barriers, accepts into its ranks everyone, regardless of race or creed. Our colored boxmakers are as active as the white, as tireless in their efforts to finish this bitter struggle victoriously. Our union plans to organize all boxmakers, regardless of color or creed.

WORKERS' SCHOOL LARGEST LABOR COLLEGE IN U. S.

Thousand Students Are Enrolled

By AL SCHAAP.
(Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—With a fall enrollment of 1,000 students, the Workers' School has become the largest labor college in America. Altho the addition of a new building to school quarters doubled its floor space, enrollment jumped from 300 last year and has severely taxed even the enlarged facilities.

"The workers' response to the school has proved the decisive success of a broad left wing labor college," declared Director Bertram D. Wolfe. "Our enrollment of 1,000 by no means represents the number who want to take courses, more than 100 have already been excluded, due simply to lack of space. Dozens of prospective students are applying daily."

Draws Non-Members.
The new policy of the school has drawn in students, instructors and even members of the advisory board who are not party members, in an effort to establish an educational center for all militant left wing members. Eighty per cent of the students are members of trade unions.

Emphasis has been placed on American working-class problems, declared Wolfe. "Altho we are teaching to different classes," he said, "each one is handled in a manner best suited for the needs of students who work in factories and shops and study by night. We are grappling in every class with the pressing, practical problems confronting the labor movement. Even the important theoretical classes keep the application of their theories to American workers' needs ever foremost in mind."

Unions Interested.
New York's trade unions are taking an active interest in the progress of the Workers' School. Many are sending promising students with tuition paid, to train themselves in the school. These students, Wolfe pointed out, will return to their unions better equipped to take up their problems and to solve effectively.

"The policy of the Workers' School," the director emphasized, "differs from that of other so-called workers' schools. Our school is interested first, and all the time in educating the workers for effective service to the working class. Other schools dilly-dally in promoting general culture."

Correspondence Courses Planned.
Due to the heavy registration and the pressing need for such a school as ours, plans are being formulated to give the school a broader field by initiating correspondence and circuit courses. The circuit courses will bring teachers and lecturers to New Jersey, New York state and Connecticut industrial centers.

Interested workers should write to the Workers' School, 108 East 14th street, New York City, for catalog and information.

Milwaukee Railroad Workers to Demand Substantial Raises

By O'ZIM, Worker Correspondent.
(Worker Correspondent)

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 28.—The Machinist Local No. 234 is issuing invitations to a mass meeting next Friday to initiate what they call a "get the money campaign."

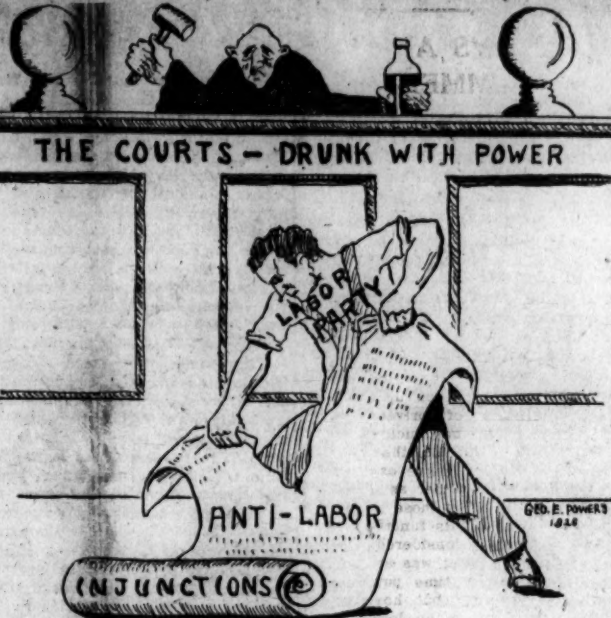
The invitations point to the "heap the hat slogans" of unsavory memory during the war, and recall the promises of the bosses for better wages and conditions, which were, of course, not kept.

This is to be a mass meeting of all crafts, to set up a demand for 85 cents an hour instead of 72 cents. Boiler-makers are asking 75 to 80 cents an hour and helpers 65 cents an hour.

The carmen are reorganizing and things are picking up. The men will not be satisfied with a 2 or 3-cent raise, as has been the case on other roads. They are in a fighting mood and mean business.

Why don't you write it up? It may be interesting to other workers.

Use your brains and your pen to aid the workers in the class struggle.



SCULPTOR IS CONVERT TO PROLETARIAN ART; WORKERS AS MODELS

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 28.—The new proletarian art has found an ardent supporter in Max Kallish, a local sculptor. Returning from a trip to Europe, he has exhibited his five latest pieces of sculpture, for which working men posed. He admits that he is now finding his inspiration in overalls. Working men, he says, are as full of grace and beauty as Greek gods.

"In most of my new groups of figures," Kallish says, "I have attempted to carry out by idea that the modern artist, living in an industrial age, must depend on workmen for his subjects. The old Greek sculptors found themselves living in an age of sports and games. So it was only natural that they took the athlete for their subject."

"Today we are living in an industrial age. Consequently I can find more beauty of form in the laborer than the ancient sculptor discovered in the athlete."

ALTON SHOPMEN DEMAND UNION RECOGNITION

Repudiate 'Rump'; May Bring Test Case

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 28.—Railroad shopmen of the Chicago and Alton railroad company have formally repudiated the "company union" forced on them after the 1922 shopmen's strike and have demanded recognition of their affiliation with the Federated Shop Crafts of the American Federation of Labor.

It is expected that the railroad will deny them recognition, and the shopmen are prepared to file a test case with the new U. S. railroad labor board to take advantage of the provisions of the Watson-Parker act that the railway workers may designate any representatives they agree upon.

Organize System.
A system has been organized with representatives from Chicago, Joliet, Peoria, Bloomington, Springfield, Roundhouse, Venice, Slater, Mo., and Kansas City.

Immediately after the shopmen's strike the C. & A. railroad organized the company union and forced the men to accept officers chosen by the company.

Elect Old Officers.
But when the next election was held the men elected to office all of the former labor union officials. Gradually, then, all of them left the company union and became affiliated with the various bona fide shop crafts.

Their test case will be important, as it may result in a supreme court decision on the constitutionality of the Watson-Parker act.

Employees in Motion Pictures May Strike

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 28.—Unless motion picture producers discontinue the open shop, 3,500 employees of the Hollywood studios, members of the Big Four, are preparing to strike on Dec. 1. The Big Four includes stage employees, electrical workers, carpenters and joiners, and the Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators.

While the producers assert that the effect of the strike will be negligible, as most of their employees are non-union men, the strikers will rely upon a sympathetic strike of the picture-machine operators thruout the country.

Besides demanding a closed shop, the men are asking an eight-hour day, with time and a half for overtime after 5 p. m.

Get a copy of The American Worker correspondent. It's only 5 cents.

UNIONS APPEAL INJUNCTION IN BOSTON STRIKE

Court Tells 13 Trades Not to Aid Unskilled

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—Thirteen Boston building trades unions are appealing their right to conduct a sympathetic strike. Suffolk County Superior Court Judge Bishop granted the Scully Construction Co. and their sub-contractors an injunction against the building unions forbidding further continuance of the workers' strike on five jobs. The unions have been on strike since Aug. 26 on the buildings of the Pittsburgh Glass Co., Ginn Publishing Co., National Casket Co., Mack Truck Co. and Packard Motor Co.

Violate Wage Agreement.
The company claimed that the Building Trades Council business agent demanded pay of \$96 per week for men in the gravel pits and on the wharves of the firm handling building materials. The company held that it should not be subjected to paying the agreed rate of wages on non-construction work, altho it is a member of the Building Trades Employers' Association, which makes the wage contract with the union's council. The unions demand union wage rates thruout the concern's employment.

\$500,000 Strike.
The unions' officials and their members are enjoined from continuing the strike, urging others to continue, interfering with the employment of union men who work whether they be of the defendant unions or others, from punishing or reprimanding such union workers, or from interfering in any way to injure or damage the company's work. Half a million dollars' worth of work is represented in the construction work tied up by the strike.

Holding engineers' local No. 4, hod carriers' and building laborers' local 49, and local 71 and local 23 of the same, local 17, sheet metal workers; local 33, roofers; local 7, ironworkers; local 3, bricklayers, local 103, electrical workers; local 12, plumbers, and local 537 also; local 4, elevator constructors, and local 1044, painters, are named in the injunction.

Paper Box Strikers Set Up Restaurant

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Every striking paper box worker and his family may eat free of charge at the restaurant established by the Paper Box Makers' Union in the Church of All Nations' building. George Powers, chairman strikers' relief committee, is in charge of the restaurant. Bread will be donated by the bakers' union and the United Councils of Working-class Housewives will raise funds to buy other food.

Fred Calola, manager of the union, finds that the response to the strikers' appeal for funds from other unions will help the fight for the 44-hour week, collective bargaining and minimum scale of wages. Paper box manufacturers, organized in an association, are endeavoring to establish complete open shop conditions. New York police still co-operate with them in this attempt by riding on each strike-breaking delivery wagon leaving paper box factories.

Autos and Buses Put Electric Line in Junk

MARION, Ill., Nov. 28.—Automobiles at midnight brought about the final abandonment of the Coal Belt Electric Railway, which has connected Marion, Herrin and Carterville for 25 years. Passenger receipts have been showing a deficit for four years, but authority for discontinuance was not obtained from the Illinois commerce commission until the first of this month. Concrete highways, individual automobiles and bus lines are given as the cause for the abandonment of the line, which is credited with a great deal of the coal mine development in Williamson county.



(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

XII

Besides completing Bunny's political education, this incident was important to him in another way; it was the cause of Vee Tracy's taking over the management of his life. Ross senior got the moving picture lady on the telephone that very evening, and he said, "Look here, Vee, you're laying down on your job!"

"How do you mean, Mr. Ross?" "My name is Dad," said the voice, "and what I mean is that you're not taking care of my son like I wanted you to do. He's been a-gettin' into trouble with these Bolsheviks again, and it's all because you don't see enough of him."

"But Mr.—Dad—I've been trying to make him study—I thought that was what you wanted."

"Well, you forget about him studying, that's all bunk, it ain't a-go'in' to do him no good, and besides, he don't do it; he just goes off to Socialist meetin's, and he'd better be with you."

"Oh, Dad!" There was a little catch in Vee's voice. "There's nothing I'd like better! I'm just crazy about that boy!"

"Well, you take him under your wing and keep him there, and if you can get him loose from these reds, I'll remember you in my will."

So after that Bunny found that he could have a date with his beloved at any hour of the day or night. She never told him the reason—no, her idea of truth-telling did not go that far! She let him think it was because of his overwhelming charms, and his male egotism was satisfied with the explanation. She would make feeble pretenses at resistance. "Oh, Bunny, Dad will think I'm wasting your time, he'll call me a vamp!" And Bunny would answer, "You goose, he knows that if I'm not with you, I may be off at some Socialist meeting!"

They were so happy, so happy! The rapture of fresh young souls and fresh young bodies, eager, quivering in every nerve! Their love suffused their whole beings; everything became touched with magic—the sound of their voices, the gestures of their hands, even the clothing they wore, the cars they drove, the houses they lived in. They flew together—the telephone girls were overworked keeping them in touch. Bunny became what in the slang of the time was known as a "one-arm driver"; also he studied the arts of cajoling professors and cutting lectures. His conscience was easy, for had he not done his duty by the Socialist movement, with that "one grand" of Dad's? Besides the strike was over, and the clothing workers had won a few concessions; the leaders had been released, and the promised "Moscow revelations" forgotten by the newspapers, and therefore by everybody else.

Vee would still not let Bunny come to the studio where she was working. For the next picture, perhaps, but not this one; he and his Bolsheviks wouldn't like it, and he must put off seeing it as long as possible. But all the rest of her time was his—every precious instant! The elderly housekeeper received a five dollar bill now and then, and was deaf, dumb and blind. Vee's room in the bungalow was upstairs, the only second-story room, open on all four sides, and with ivy wreathing its windows; inside it was all white, a bower of loveliness. Here they belonged to each other; and tears of ecstasy would come into Vee's eyes. "Oh, Bunny, Bunny! I swore I'd never do this; and here I am, worse in love than I ever dreamed! Bunny, if you desert me, I shall die!" He would smother her fears in kisses; it was a case for the application of another old saying, that actions speak louder than words!

There was no cloud in the sky of their happiness; except just one little cloud, no bigger than a man's hand! Bunny did not see it at all; and the woman saw it for an instant or so, and then looked the other way. Oh, surely the rose will bloom forever.

XIII

The hands of destiny, turning upon the face of the movie clock, had brought Vee's hour of glory again. The great picture was ready, and once more she was on all the billboards of the city: "Schmosky-Superba presents Viola Tracy in the twelve-reel Superspecial, The Devil's Deputy, Million Dollar Heart Drama of the Russian Revolution." The scene which ornamented the billboards disclosed Vee, as usual with her lingerie torn, crouching the arms of the ineffably handsome young American secret service agent, and the agent presenting a revolver to a mass of tangled black whiskers, behind which hideous foreign faces lurked.

Also there was publicity in the newspapers, columns and columns about the picture, the authors of the book, the continuity man and the director and the writer of the titles and the artists and the decorators and the costumers and the musicians; but most of all about the star. Was it to be expected that the publicity man should drop no hint to the reporters about the fascinating young oil prince who had now become Miss Tracy's most intimate friend? It had been expected by Bunny, and maybe by Dad, but assuredly not by anyone else. The reporters laid siege to the young oil prince, and sweet, sentimental sob-sister ladies sought to lure him into revealing how it felt to be the very, very dearest dear friend of such a brilliantly scintillating star of the movie heavens. One day it was rumored they were engaged to marry, and the next day they were not; and if they said nothing, the reporters knew what they ought to have said. And when Bunny would not give his picture, they snapped him on the street and when he turned his face away, they gave it a jolly caption: "Oil Prince Is Shy!"

(Continued Tomorrow)

Seek Girls to Get Dope on "King" Ben

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Nov. 28.—An intensive search was started for ex-girl members of the House of David, with a view to bringing additional charges against "King" Benjamin Purnell, head of the House of David.

SEND IN A SUB TODAY.

Meat Cutters Here Get \$2.50 Weekly Increase

Approval of the \$45 wage scale negotiated by officials of Local 546, Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen, was voted at a membership meeting Nov. 21. The new rate is a \$2.50 weekly increase. The demand for 7 p. m. closing on Saturdays instead of the present 9 p. m. time was referred to a joint committee.

The SUNDAY WORKER Slogan Contest Ends November 30

SEND YOUR SLOGAN

TODAY

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Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

No Time to Lose

There is no time to lose in the fight for the lives of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. This becomes very apparent as the judicial proceedings, that have stretched over the last six and one-half years, now appear to be moving more rapidly. The usual "court's delay" has given way to new energy in pushing these two workers, innocent of the charges against them, into the electric chair and to death.

Three plans of fighting the master class in its determination to commit this murder of workers have been approved as follows:

First:—The sending of a mass delegation of trade unionists to visit Governor Fuller, of Massachusetts, and demand his intervention against the perpetration of this frame-up.

Second:—The holding of a National Sacco-Vanzetti Congress in New York City some time in January.

Third:—Urging the demand for a congressional investigation of the activities of the department of justice in the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

All of these proposals are good. Workers everywhere should agitate in support of them.

The necessity for haste, however, is shown especially in the efforts to carry out the demand for the congressional investigation.

The Detroit convention of the American Federation of Labor voted in favor of this proposal. That was as far as the convention would go in the fight for the prisoners. It must be made to go the limit, however, on this proposition.

Congress meets next week for its short term. It will adjourn early for the holidays. It will reassemble in January and then rush thru its work in order to adjourn March 4, when its term expires. There are only a few weeks, or it would seem days, during which to get results.

The American working class does not yet realize the importance and the significance of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Labor does not feel the threat to its interests involved in this frame-up. An ably presented statement of the case forced upon congress will help warn all labor of the danger. Even the kept press will be compelled to lift its embargo of silence.

The congressional investigation is therefore important. It should be realized, the quicker the better. The time to get to work energetically on this phase of the Sacco-Vanzetti case is today.

Imperialist Assassins in China

British imperialism has taken Chinese students and turned them over to their own privately subsidized hangmen to be murdered.

This news should prove very interesting to United States Senator William E. Borah, who has counselled caution by the profit powers in their dealings with the Chinese situation.

Here is another development proving, contrary to Borah's fond hopes, that the imperialist bandits have no intention of quitting China, allowing the peoples of this great nation to work out their own destiny, as they have shown themselves fully capable of doing, even in the face of every obstruction offered by the invaders. The victories of the Cantonese only drive the imperialists to greater and bloodier excesses.

Young students, members of the Kuomintang, are arrested in the British concession at Tientsin by British police. On instructions of the British embassy at Peking, that acts on orders from London, these students are turned over to the Chinese militarists, who could not continue their counter-revolutionary activities for a day, were it not for the money and arms furnished them, and the military assistance given them by the imperialist powers.

These cold-blooded and deliberate murders must arouse the whole Chinese nation to even greater efforts to drive their enemies into the sea. It must reveal to the workers of Europe and America the real nature of the capitalist class that oppresses labor at home, while it seeks to wield the whip of slavery over nations it would subject to its will. The death cries of the Cantonese students murdered by the imperialist assassins calls for the unity of all workers, thruout the world.

Tested and Found Wanting

Fourteen hundred coal miners on strike in the anthracite field indicate that the conditions promised by President John L. Lewis under the new agreement with the hard coal barons are not satisfactory to the workers. The test of a wage agreement, in its application to working conditions, comes in the day-to-day relations between the workers and the bosses. The anthracite agreement has thus been tested and found wanting. THE DAILY WORKER predicted this when Lewis imposed the agreement on the miners in the tri-district conference at Scranton. Its predictions made nearly one year ago have now been verified.

Every reader should not only carelessly glance over but carefully study the cabled reports of the discussions at the very important meeting of the enlarged executive committee of the Communist International now being held at Moscow. This is the most significant news event in the world today. The discussions at Moscow help explain the developments in Mexico, China and other centers of struggle against world imperialism. It is necessary that all workers understand them.

Count Ludwig Salm von Hoogstraeten, former husband of the oil millionaire, Millicent Rogers, desires to become a citizen of the United States. The count, not having worked in the past, should have a bright future in front of him, since he cannot be accused of wishing to overthrow a system that enables him to live without working. Outside of working the matrimonial pitch.

The Mexican Republic will be able to develop considerable strength in its own defense thru its ability to divide the profit-hungry oil profiteers of the United States and Great Britain.

The Achievements of the Party

EDITOR'S NOTE:—This is the second of the series of articles on the November meeting of the central committee, announced in THE DAILY WORKER last Saturday.

IN the first article on the discussions and resolution of the November meeting of the central committee the question whether there were opportunities for the development of the revolutionary movement of the workers and building the Workers (Communist) Party in the period of great imperialist development of American capitalism and capitalist prosperity, was answered in the affirmative by an analysis of the situation of the American workers. The concrete proof that this analysis is correct is to be found in the achievements of the party in broadening its influence among the workers during the past year.

The collapse of the labor party movement, thru its absorption and betrayal by the LaFollette progressive movement, resulted in the temporary isolation of the Workers (Communist) Party, which was the leader of the class movement for independent political action. The problem which the party faced was the formulation of those policies and tactics which would again enable the party to establish contact with the masses of workers and draw them into common struggles with the Communists. The resolution of the central committee establishes the fact that the party has important achievements to its credit in achieving this end. The resolution declares:

"In spite of the period of capitalist prosperity the Party is breaking its isolation and has succeeded in broadening its influence and increasing its prestige among the masses of workers. Its position today in the organized labor movement and among the working masses generally, is far in advance of what it was a year ago."

The Party Leadership in the Workers' Struggles

In surveying the work of the party during the last year thru which it has made these advances, its leadership in the struggles of the workers for a higher standard of wages and improved working conditions must be given first place. The outstanding fact of the labor movement during the last year is, that with one exception, every important, militant mass struggle of the workers during this period has been under Communist leadership.

THE Passaic strike is the most striking example of these struggles. Its importance consists not in the fact of a ten-month struggle of these workers against all the forces which the capitalists could bring to bear against them. The Passaic strike is the first great uprising of unorganized, highly exploited workers in the great machine industry of this country in many years. Since the great industrial struggles of 1912, Lawrence, Patterson, McKees Rock, and similar spontaneous strikes of unorganized workers led by the I. W. W., there has been no movement of importance among these workers. Passaic is the first new sign of life and readiness to enter into the struggle against the capitalists among these workers, and therefore its importance to the labor movement of this country.

It is no secret that our Party initiated the movement among the Passaic workers. The skeleton organization was formed under the leadership of the party. Our party furnished the organizational forces, the program for the struggle and was the dynamic force which supported and led strike in all its phases.

The Passaic strike has not remained a struggle of the 16,000 workers of Passaic alone. Thru the relief campaign developed thru the support of the party, broad masses of workers were brought to the support of the Passaic strikers. The strikers have fought the strike on the picket lines,

but behind them have stood the half million workers who were mobilized in their support thru the relief campaign. Thru this broadening of the struggle Passaic has become a symbol of militant struggle thruout the labor movement of the whole country.

The strike has not remained only an industrial struggle, but thru the party initiative it has been developed as a political issue, which has been raised even in congress.

THE Furriers' strike, under Communist leadership, is another example of the achievements of the party. The Furriers' strike was won in the face of the efforts at sabotage and betrayal in which the American Federation of Labor participated. It stands out as the first strike involving thousands of workers which has been won in recent years. The I. L. G. W. U. strike in New York City, which has just resulted in a partial settlement and partial victory for the workers belongs to the same category.

What other struggle of a major character, involving thousands of workers has been fought during the last year except these strikes under Communist leadership which have given new hope and courage to the workers because of the militant character of the struggle?

There has been only one such struggle, the anthracite strike, resulting in a debate for the workers. The party played its part in the anthracite strike, but here it was not yet strong enough to wrest the leadership from the reactionary Lewis machine and secure the adoption of its program for throwing the whole strength of the anthracite miners against the coal barons.

Through its part in the struggles the prestige of the party among the workers has increased. There is a growing sentiment, springing out of the record of the party in these struggles, that the only living, virile force in the labor movement today, which dares challenge the great power of the

American capitalists, is the Workers (Communist) Party.

The Fight for Protection of the Foreign Born.

It was our party which first took up the fight against the exception laws thru which it is proposed to register, photograph, fingerprint and regulate the movements from place to place of the foreign born workers. Since these laws were first proposed in 1923 the party has repeatedly taken the initiative to mobilize the labor movement against them. It is the fact that a mass movement was organized against these laws which has thus far prevented their enactment into law, with the dire consequences resulting therefrom in crippling the efforts of the foreign born workers for organization in unions and participation in struggles of labor against the capitalists.

The movement for the protection of the foreign born developed in a broader form during the last year than previously. The national conference held in Washington in May showed that workers' organizations with a membership of four hundred thousand had been drawn into this struggle fighting with out party against these laws.

The Campaign for a Labor Party

THE party thru out the slogan of "A United Labor Ticket in the 1926 Elections" early in the election campaign this year, making the election campaign part of the struggle to again bring to the fore independent political action by the workers thru the formation of a labor party. While the movement for a labor party has not taken on the volume of 1923-24, the party has definite achievements to its credit in this field.

In Pennsylvania and Ohio local labor parties were formed in a number of places. In Massachusetts the party participated in the labor party conference thru which a committee of trade unionists, representatives of the socialist party and the Workers (Com-

By C. E. Ruthenberg

General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party.

THE Party was set up to carry forward the work of forming a labor party in that state. In Minnesota the party influence in the 'farmer-labor party' is again increasing, because it came to front as the exponent and defender of independent political action by the workers and farmers against the efforts of the petty bourgeoisie leader within the farmer-labor party to betray the farmer-labor party thru a movement back to the democratic party.

Persistent Work Will Bring Results

THESE achievements of the party are not spectacular. The influence and leadership of a Communist Party is not built thru spectacular methods, but by steady, persistent work in the labor movement. The gains the party has made show that its policies and tactics are those which are gradually broadening its influence and winning the support of new groups of workers. They show that hard work in support of a correct Communist program will bring results for the party even in a labor movement, which in a period of imperialist development and under its influence is generally moving to the right. They show that while the official labor movement is developing in the direction of class collaboration, there is at the same time a left development among those workers who are not sharing in the privileges of the aristocracy of labor.

The party achievements in broadening its influence can be made greater by mobilizing more of the strength of the party in support of its campaigns. The central committee resolution correctly declares:

"The party must mobilize for full use of its strength in applying the policies and tactics thru which it has made these gains, and in taking up of its immediate program to build the party and extend its influence among the masses. Such a mobilization will bring even greater gains than are to be recorded for the past year."

Great Britain and United States Fight for Supremacy

(Continued from page 1.)

In Saturday's DAILY WORKER—Ed.), stressed the necessity for struggle against capitalist "rationalization" of industry because it consolidates the stabilization of capitalism and results in the bitterest exploitation of the workers. (Rationalization may be briefly explained by comparing it to the methods of Ford in this country. In Germany especially, the "Fordization" of large industry on a national scale is a big question before the workers.—Ed.)

During Friday evening's session, under the chairmanship of Thaelmann of Germany, Remelle (France), on behalf of the credentials committee, reported that there were present 191 members of the enlarged executive of the Comintern, of which 100 had decisive votes, the other 91 being consultative. These delegates represent about fifty different countries.

Chinese Party on Right Path.
Tan Pin Hsiang (China) pointed out that the national revolution in China indicates the firmness of capitalist stabilization. The growing conflicting interests of England and America show the wrongness of the idea that the Anglo-American bloc insures a long period of stabilization.

The Chinese Communist Party, said Tan Pin Hsiang, worked under the most difficult conditions. The anti-imperialist struggle of the revolutionary peasants caused the party to make certain mistakes in this respect, but it is now on the right path and is promoting the peasants' movement, whose prospects in China are enormous. At the same time, the Communist Party is participating in the revolutionary national united front against the imperialists.

The parties of the Communist International, he said, must help the Chinese Communist Party, handing to it their experience in the revolutionary struggles of the peasants of other countries.

Riese, representative of the Wedding opposition group in Germany, speaking of the internal situation of the German Communist Party, attempted to defend the position of the ultra-lefts and prove what he called the unsatisfactory progress and drift to the right of the party. The speaker was often interrupted with ironical remarks from the German delegates.

Ovation Greets Thaelmann.
Ernest Thaelmann (candidate of the party against Hindenburg in the last elections), speaking at Friday's session, had been greeted with loud applause. He briefly reviewed the most important events in international politics since the last plenum, the Polish coup of Pilsudski, the British coal mine and general strike and the development of the revolution in China.

He said the British strike proved the huge fighting forces latent in the western proletariat. He declared that the growth of the Soviet Union was the most important revolutionary factor, as the process of socialist construction going on in the U. S. S. R. is the strongest argument against capitalist stabilization and the social democrats who support this stabilization.

Turning to the situation in the Com-

munist Party of Germany, Thaelmann declared that the victory over the ultra-lefts in the party was the biggest achievement of the past year because the ultra-left seeks to destroy the party which is the sole force capable of preventing the utilization of Germany by the western European powers against the Soviet Union.

Strong Leadership in Germany.

The German Communist Party, he said, actually has a strong leadership whose policy corresponds to the views of the Comintern. German capitalism has grown stronger since 1923 and has actually again embarked on an imperialist policy.

Under such conditions, the work of the Communist parties in the trade unions is the most important because there they can best fight the stabilization of capitalism, the social-democracy and the trade union bureaucracy.

Must Win the Masses.

The Communist Party must win the masses, Thaelmann said, thru careful every-day work within the trade unions at the same time keeping in sight the final aim. The speaker then reviewed the weak points of the German party, pointing out that the party pursued the right line in the struggle against the consequences of capitalist rationalization, achieved big successes in the elections in the metal and other big trade unions and performed excellent work on the questions of unemployment, the compensation of the German princes, and the tollers' congress. The party is actively working in the mass organizations of the workers, in the unions and paying strict attention to the movements of the "Red Front Soldiers," women and relief.

The Party of the Revolution.

Concluding amid a stormy ovation, Thaelmann adhered to Bukharin's words with which he opened the plenum: "We remain the party of the revolutionary, proletarian dictatorship." In this sense, Thaelmann concluded, we are the party of the united proletarian front in the mass work, every-day struggle against the bourgeoisie.

Jacquemotte, of Belgium, participating in the debate on Bukharin's report, dwelt on the question of capitalist rationalization which is a desperate attempt to adapt industry to post-war conditions of capitalism and to check the processes of disintegration at work on the system. Communists, he said, stand for rationalization in the interests of the working class not in the interests of the bourgeoisie, namely, the nationalization of industry, workers' control of production and higher wages.

Bittell, of Germany, spoke of the crisis due to the disproportion between industrial production and the possibilities of finding markets, whereof the bitter struggle now proceeding. The Communist parties must fight the social-democrats who support the full stabilization of capitalism and must find practical measures of struggle, especially within the trade unions.

Latin-America Heard From.

Codavilla, of Latin-America, called the plenum's attention to the great importance of South America as a market. Forty per cent of the capital invested belongs to the United States. Twenty-six per cent of the foreign

trade of the United States is with the South American countries. Capitalist exploitation to the south of the U. S. is increasing and the dissatisfaction of the tollers constitutes a favorable ground for a national revolutionary movement against foreign imperialism.

Stern, of Czechoslovakia, pointed out that the problem of capitalist stabilization must be considered in a practical light with regard to each separate country. A substantial part of rationalization, he declared, consisted in the capitalist onslaught upon the working class.

Polish Party Influence Grows.

Prunkhiak, of Poland, dwelt on the political situation in that country stating that the short-lived period when the Pilsudski government was actually somewhat successful is nearing its end and that the influence of the Polish Communist Party, growing rapidly, must be consolidated.

The representative of the young Turkish Communist Party, reviewing the economic and political situation in the countries of Asia Minor, pointed out that stock must be taken of the experience of the Turkish nationalist movement by the other countries to the east, especially China.

Given a great ovation, Clara Zetkin, veteran of the German revolutionary movement, also spoke on the question of capitalist stabilization, stressing its temporary, unstable nature; capitalism is suffering a fatal disease, modern bourgeois civilization is rotten to the core—only the proletarian revolution can save world culture.

Debating the internal situation of the German party, Weishech (Germany), refuted Riese's (of the Wedding opposition referred to above) assertion about the weakness of the party and declared that its influence was growing because of the correct leadership of the present central committee.

Stabilization Reveals Contradictions.

Chilbum, of Sweden, remarked that in the Scandinavian countries, the social-democracy was the most reactionary and dangerous enemy, having a strong influence on the labor masses. Stabilization, partly successful, is beginning to show class contradictions. The Scandinavian bourgeoisie is preparing for struggle. The Communist parties must counteract this by more intense work among the masses.

Pointing out that capitalist stabilization in the Balkans varied with different countries, Nikolayevitch (Yugo-Slavia) used as an example the growth of the influence of the imperialist powers in Bulgaria, which is coming more and more under their control. Yugo-Slavia is becoming slowly industrialized. The Balkan parties must take stock of these peculiarities of the separate Balkan countries and must carry on their work on this basis.

Capitalist stabilization was also discussed by Brandt of Poland who pointed out the importance of the technical improvements being made in big industry, especially in Germany and France.

Youth Movement Has Grown.

Schuller, of the Communist Youth International, stressing the necessity to give a clear definition to the slogans against rationalization declared that the Communists are not against rationalization as scientific, technical

improvement of industrial organization, but against capitalist rationalization whose consequence, especially on the young workers, is nefarious. He stated that the Communist youth international has grown both politically and organizationally.

Herta Sturm (International Women's Secretariat of the Comintern) pointed to the considerable progress being made in the work of organization and the growth of influence of the Communist parties among the women masses. In England, for example, the party mobilized women for active strike help, while in Germany the Union of Red Women, and Red Young Women increased in membership from a few hundred to 30,000 during one year.

More Attention Needed.

The main defects in the leadership of the various parties of the Comintern is that they fail to realize the great importance of and pay too inadequate attention to the women's movement, said Comrade Sturm. The removal of this defect would make the prospects for organization among the women on a large scale, decidedly favorable, she concluded.

Hilt (Norway) speaking of the Norwegian party, said that some comrades at one time inclined towards "right" tendencies in questions pertaining to a united front with the social-democrats. Such drifts to the right have actually been outlived by the party, he declared, and the party has since been fairly successful in its work in the trade unions.

That the productive forces of cap-

italism are not surpassing the pre-war levels of production was stressed by Lominadze (Communist Youth International) in touching on the question of stabilization.

J. T. Murphy of the British Communist Party, analyzing the internal situation in England portrayed the rapid pace in the differentiation of capital and labor into two opposing camps as illustrated by the decomposition of the liberal party as a political factor.

Podvolsky (Workers' Sport International), speaking on the question of the international workers' sport movement, stated that more attention must be paid to the development of proletarian sports organizations and recommend that the plenum select a special commission to look into this problem.

Greet Army Representative.

The speech of the representative of the Red Army School "Ustrel" and the training battalion of the Central Executive Committee of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic, was greeted by the plenum amidst tremendous applause. Replying on behalf of the plenum, Thaelmann greeted the representative of the workers' army.

Wilof (Germany) spoke sharply against the opposition declarations of Riese and declared it was the policy of the ultra-lefts which estranged the social-democratic and non-partisan workers. A united front and successful tactics are possible only if an energetic struggle is carried on against all deviations, he concluded.

Y. M. C. A. SECRETARY TELLS YOUTH HOW TO WORK IN WALL STREET AND STILL ESCAPE LAKE OF BRIMSTONE

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The temptations which assail and the opportunities that confront the 30,000 boys in their teens who work in this city's financial district are told by Edward D. Gray, executive secretary of the Wall Street boys' branch of the Y. M. C. A.—that organization with the plaster-of-Paris smile which aims to mold American youth into the triangular composite of St. Anthony, Apollo, and Andrew Carnegie, all dead ones, by the way.

This small army of youth, according to Gray, make up the force of messengers, clerks, office boys, elevator operators, porters, pages, newsboys, collectors, etc.

That the secretary is not insensible to the temptations which surround these boys is shown by his reference to "the urge to win success by notable achievement," their contact with "endless vaults stuffed full of 'filthy lucre,'" their observation of "others who are fast accumulating vast fortunes," their "hearing of money spoken of in large denominations," their listening to talk of "a million dollars as commonly as the such amounts grew on trees."

And then, as the to appease the men who donate such large sums to the work of making American youth into the Anthony-Apollo-Carnegie triangle, the secretary graciously explains that these 30,000 young fellows do not get any too definite idea of "the economic

truths that underlie financial transactions and the business of the Wall Street district. They do not appreciate the great part in industrial advancement and the welfare of human society banks and investment houses accomplish."

The epitome of the secretary's statement is that when these boys dream of easy ways to loot their employers, when they imagine the big business men as eating expensive meals in luxurious clubs, when they have an urge to play the market themselves, they are skirting close to the gates of hell, but, if they realize the sanctity of Wall Street's position in this scheme of things, they will take advantage of the Y's program, "which will help them in their fight for an all-round developed young manhood."

Here's a slogan for Wall Street's army of 30,000 young employees: "Our bosses fight for well-rounded purses; we fight for a well-rounded young manhood."

Start the ticker. Let us pray and pray!

SYDNEY—(FP)—The Australian federal government has placed a censorship on all working class literature coming in from overseas. Even literature printed in Britain is being seized. Anything in the nature of Communist literature or information on Russia is specially marked down for prohibition.